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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 7 *10 January 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Anniversary, Ties With Young States Viewed CC 1
[Yefimov]

GENERAL

PRAVDA Reviews Brzezinski Interview, Iran Developments A 1
[Prozhogin 7 Jan]
TASS Interviews AAPSO Official on Objectives A 4

UNITED STATES

Commentator Assails Brzezinski Attitudes on Human Rights B 1
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jan]
U.S. Wants To Solve Economic Woes at Japanese, FRG Expense B 3
[Ablamov]
'Main Culprits' Missing at Washington Letelier Trial B 4
Nixon: 'Dishonest Politician Enmeshed in Intrigues, Lies' B 5
[ZA RUBEZHOM No 1]

CHINA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Warns West Against Arming China C 1
[Korolev 3 Jan]
U.S.-PRC Rapprochement Encourages PRC Expansionism C 4
[Grekhov in PRAVDA 4 Jan]
Reports on PRC Subversion Against Neighboring Lands C 5
[IZVESTIYA 6 Jan]
'Gross Suppression of Human Rights' Seen in PRC C 6
[Yakovlev]
U.S., PRC Adherence to Two Chinas Policy 'Perplexing' C 7
[IZVESTIYA 4 Jan]
Official Ceremonies in Washington, Beijing Reported C 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Jan]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Guadeloupe Summit Fails To Dispel W. European Mistrust of U.S. E 1
[Rusakov in PRAVDA 7 Jan]
Soviet Embassy Protests Attack on Aeroflot Offices in Spain E 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
U.S. Military, Political Pressure [IZVESTIYA 6 Jan] F 1
U.S. Intervention Continues F 1
American Opposition to U.S. Position F 2
Sanjabi Declares Monarchy 'Unacceptable' F 2
Sanjabi, Bakhtiar Compared F 2
9 Jan Situation Report F 3
Strikes Continue F 4
Israel Increases Provocations in Southern Lebanon F 5
Israel Plans Paramilitary Settlement on West Bank F 5
U.S. Effort To Rescue Camp David Accords Assailed F 6
[Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 7 Jan]
New 'Marshall Plan' for Egypt, Israel Scored F 9
CIA Reportedly Guarantees As-Sadat's Safety F 9
Increased Suppression in Egypt Reported F 10
'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Anniversary Meeting F 10
Algeria's Boumediene Praised as Great Leader F 10
[Tyunkov in NOVOYE VREMYA 5 Jan]
General Altunin Attends Iraqi Embassy Reception in Moscow F 11
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jan]
Syrian Defense Minister Leaves Moscow F 11
All-Arab People's Congress Secretariat Meets in Tripoli F 12
Soviet Friendship Delegation Visits Libya F 12

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Draft Rhodesian Constitution 'To Legalize Status Quo' H 1
[Fedorov]
'Doomed to Failure' [Vladimirov in PRAVDA] H 2
Briefs: Ambassador to Sudan; Space Cooperation With Mozambique H 2

SOUTH ASIA

Agrarian Measures in Afghanistan Have Peasant Cooperation J 1
Dymshits, Georgadze, Maltsev Attend Nepalese Reception J 1
[IZVESTIYA 30 Dec]

INDOCHINA

Moscow Reports Recognition of New Cambodian Regime L 1
Recognition by Soviet Union L 1
Vietnam Recognizes New Regime L 1
Afghanistan Recognition L 1
Laos Recognizes Regime L 1
USSR Marks 34th Anniversary of Vietnamese People's Army L 2
Kurkotkin Attends Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Dec] L 2
Leontyev Article on Jubilee [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec] L 2
Soviets Aid SRV in Agricultural Development L 3
Moscow Radio Comments on Kriangsak's Visit to Laos L 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

NOVOYE VREMYA Notes Cuba's Achievements Since Revolution N 1
Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov Returns From Cuba N 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jan]
TASS Reports on Panama's National Sovereignty Day N 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Resolution on Tighter Control Over Environmental Pollution R 1
[PRAVDA 6 Jan]
Duysheyev Elected Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman R 4
Briefs: Magadan Oblast Soviet Session R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Party-State Resolution on Developing Subsidiary Farms T 1
[IZVESTIYA 23 Dec]

CEMA ANNIVERSARY, TIES WITH 'YOUNG STATES' VIEWED

ID091036Y Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--Igor Yefimov, a TASS commentator, writes:

Socialist countries are marking the 30th jubilee of their economic organisation--the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The three decades have seen a rapid economic growth of socialist states. The pooling of endeavours and mutual assistance enabled the CMEA member-states to develop at a more rapid pace than the capitalist world. The industry of socialist countries annually increased its industrial output by ten percent on an average while common market states by less than five percent.

As their economic potential grows, CMEA member-states broaden their economic cooperation with Asian, African and Latin American states, too. The scope of this cooperation is indicated by the following figures: Twenty seven hundred industrial projects have been built in young states with CMEA countries' participation, and about 900 are now under construction. Forty three thousand specialists have been trained at the institutions of higher learning and technical schools of socialist countries for those states.

It must be noted that socialist countries build their relations with the developing states on the principles of equality, respect and mutual advantage. This cooperation is based on the sincere striving to help comrades for anti-imperialist struggle. Expressing the common stand of socialist countries, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 25th congress of Soviet communists: "In the developing countries, as everywhere else, we are on the side of the forces of progress, democracy and national independence, and regard them as friends and comrades in struggle. The Soviet Union does not look for advantages, does not hunt for concessions, does not seek political domination, or exact military bases. We act as we are bid by our revolutionary conscience, by our communist convictions."

This open, principled stand of socialist countries finds understanding and response in the developing states. More and more young countries in handling their economic problems rely on CMEA's assistance. Thirty-four young states cooperated with CMEA countries in 1962 whereas now their number is 78. Representatives of Angola and Ethiopia began participating in the CMEA's work as observers. Iraq and Mexico concluded agreements on cooperation with the CMEA. A call to widen economic contacts with socialist states was expressed in the decisio. of the conference of the ministers of the Latin American Economic System which was set up in 1975 and which consists of 25 Latin American countries.

Socialist countries, for their part, are fully determined to continue to develop economic contacts with the developing countries. This was unambiguously stated by the heads of government of [words indistinct] countries at the CMEA session in the summer of 1978. The CMEA, the session's decisions say, regards equal and mutually-advantageous cooperation with the developing states as assistance to the strengthening of their positions in the world economy, to their emancipation from the yoke of imperialist monopolies and to elimination of colonialism in all its forms

PRAVDA REVIEWS BRZEZINSKI INTERVIEW, IRAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD081507Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Excerpt] An Obsolete Concept

The start of the new year has served many statesmen and politicians from various countries as a pretext for expounding their views on prospects for the development of the international situation. Z. Brzezinski gave an extensive interview in the New York TIMES magazine.

Answering one of the first questions as to whether he was speaking in this instance as a historian or as national security assistant to the U.S. President, Brzezinski modestly said: "a little of both." Among the historian's "discoveries" mentioned in the interview is the emergence of a large number of new independent states in recent decades from the ruins of the colonial empires. Yet, Washington needed almost three decades to reach, for instance, establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC.

Incidentally, Brzezinski returned repeatedly in the interview to this fact, which became official on 1 January. Noting that the two countries have "many common interests", he hastens to give an assurance that "these interests are permanent and are not tactical anti-Soviet interests; they are more linked with our concept of a world based on diversity and not of a world in which one power or another would possess dominance."

We shall be returning to this "concept of the world". As for the establishment of normal relations between two sovereign states, this is something natural. The basis on which the normalization is taking place and the objectives set by the sides is another question. This question, as stated in L.I. Brezhnev's reply to President J. Carter's message, is also a natural one, especially considering the quite definite thrust of China's present course.

In this connection we should note that even in the United States not everyone shares Brzezinski's opinion which passes off the establishment of diplomatic relations with the PRC as a victory for U.S. diplomacy. Thus, the Washington POST observes: "The start of the new year is marked by the fact that official Washington representatives are evidently convinced that a change in the international setup must take place as a result of America's recognition of China. Undoubtedly, a certain change in how Washington looks at the state of affairs has come about.... The new view of the balance of forces in the world evidently contains just as much rubbish about China ranking with the superpowers and about China's trade potential as was contained in our old view that mainland China was regarded as Taiwan's lost provinces." In conclusion the article states "The question is: Have those persons in our government who have preferred to play the Chinese card, or to be more precise, who have preferred to cooperate with China at a time when China is playing its U.S. card against the Soviet Union--have these persons really weighed the strategic consequences of...this step."

A legitimate question. At a time when certain persons in Washington are counting on events in the world developing in accordance with their concepts, the Peking leaders are not concealing their desire to make use of the normalization of relations with the United States for the purpose of strengthening China's military potential and are openly preaching the theory of the inevitability of new wars. Whereas people in the West are hoping to channel Peking's aggressive course in a particular direction, against the Soviet Union, some people, certainly historians, ought to remember the lessons of the past. [paragraph continues]

For these lessons attest that those who hatch aggressive, hegemonist plans as soon as they have armed themselves are the ones who will decide in what direction they will deal their first blow.

In any case, the Soviet Union will be keeping a close eye on how the development of U.S.-Chinese relations proceeds in practice and will draw the appropriate conclusions for its policy. Understandably, our country cannot disengage itself from the real situation that is taking shape in the world.

Developing his "concept of the world", Brzezinski insists again and again on the "need for active efforts to create a stable world based on diversity, with many centers of power and many ideological systems coexisting among themselves." Arguing in this way, he appears to verbally acknowledge the right of people to "diversity ideologically and philosophically". However, each time that talk turns to specific countries and regions, almost nothing remains of Washington's liberalism.

Thus the prospect of a "different future" for the United States and the state of Latin America is "risky". The ideal future for the Near East is depicted as "a system of regional cooperation with the West stretching from Iran all the way to Morocco and from South Africa to the shores of the Mediterranean", a system in which Israel, joined with the United States "by a strong sense of moral unity", is assigned the role of the "Switzerland or Singapore of this region".

In the light of these projects the nervousness displayed in Washington whenever the talk turns to peoples struggling for their national liberation and social emancipation is understandable. These events do not fit into the "concept of the world". "The U.S. interest in Iran is a vitally important interest", the interviewee declares, probably in his capacity as national security assistant to the President, explaining that "strategically Iran represents...an important link in the collective Western economic and political system." There's a fine predicament!

However, a popular struggle for liberation from imperialist tutelage generates alarm in Washington, wherever it may occur. Brzezinski describes on a map of the world a huge "arc of instability"--from "Chittagong in Bangladesh, through Islamabad and on to Aden", and then he extends it from the "Persian Gulf and Iran (Iran again!--N.P.) and on southward to South Africa".

And everywhere he fancies he sees the perfidious "hand of Moscow". In the countries within the "arc of instability" "domestic instability on both the social and the political plane is possibly (!) closely connected with the influence of Soviet might." Further on he says: "The most serious problem of all is that the following two tendencies might become intertwined: the growth of Soviet might and the decay of the political structure in certain regions of the world."

From these fears ensues the first point in determining a "suitable role" for the United States in the modern world: "to curb Soviet military might", and only then "to conduct broader cooperation with the Soviet Union...."

Yes, the forces of peace and socialism are growing. In this connection logic and reason suggest the need for the further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation. But some people in Washington, reducing everything to the usual denominator, essentially propose first and foremost the continuation of the arms race in order to graciously "conduct broader cooperation" from positions of military superiority. [paragraph continues]

In the final analysis, the "concept of a changing world" stands out as the same old claim by the United States to a leading role in ruling the destinies of mankind. But times have changed.

Turbulent Time

Events in Iran are attracting worldwide attention. They are of a purely domestic nature and are based on deep-rooted dissatisfaction with the existing situation. This dissatisfaction is being displayed by the broadest people's masses--from workers to the intelligentsia, from the peasants to the petty middle and some of the big bourgeoisie. A notable part is also being played by religious circles, which shows the role of Islam as a unique catalyst of nationalist feelings under conditions of struggle against foreign, in this case U.S. dominance. It is no accident that during the people's demonstrations in Tehran and other cities in the country slogans against the regime are heard alongside anti-U.S. slogans.

It is said that as you sow, so shall you reap. And now even the U.S. press is filled with objectively revealing items about the Western oil monopolies' dominance in Iran and their participation in the ruling clique's corruption, about massive deliveries of various types of U.S. weapons to the regime and about the supply of instruments of torture to the SAVAK secret police fostered by CIA instructors and their Israeli colleagues. On reading such reports you can see with your own eyes how the cup of the people's anger has been filled.

Now that this anger has burst out some people are still counting on driving it back into the vessel of long-suffering. The military leaders most closely linked with the interests of the regime and the Western monopolies are stopping at nothing to keep everything as it has been. Every day teleprinters bring reports of participants in popular demonstrations who have been shot or crushed by tank tracks.

Particular anxiety both in Iran itself and in neighboring countries is aroused by the signs of blatant attempts at outside interference in these events, primarily from the United States, which are being carried out despite Washington officials' denials. How else can we assess the cruising of U.S. naval ships in the Persian Gulf while another, even larger squadron, has "dropped anchor" in the South China Sea at the entrance to the Indian Ocean; or the arrival of special groups of transatlantic advisers in Tehran. Such facts in themselves make it possible to understand the alarm of the Iranian patriots.

But at the end of the week General Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. forces in Western Europe, arrived in Iran. According to a UPI report, during his mission, "carefully coordinated with the White House," he is above all to ascertain the role of the Iranian military elite in present events. "In particular" Huyser is interested in whether the Iranian generals will lose their influence if the shah leaves and this might be reflected in the situation not only in this country but throughout the Persian Gulf region. From this report alone it is easy to understand that Washington is preparing "reserve scenarios" for Iran convenient to itself, as though it were a case not of a sovereign state but of its own land holdings.

The situation is aggravated by the provocative fabrications by which some people are counting on concealing their maneuvers. Imperialist propaganda is feeding some not overscrupulous press organs its own versions of the "internationalization" of the conflict. Paris' LE FIGARO has excelled in this respect, not shrinking from implicating Soviet diplomats, consular and trade workers and even technical specialists taking part in the construction of the Esfahan metallurgical combine in Iranian events, and adding further the "thousands of Afghans" specially "trained by Moscow." All this is deliberate slander.

The Soviet Union, which maintains traditional neighborly relations with Iran, has firmly and resolutely stated that it is against outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone in any form and under any pretext. But at the same time it must also be clear to everyone that any interference, particularly military interference, in the affairs of Iran--a state directly bordering on the Soviet Union--would be regarded by the USSR as affecting its security interests.

Many complex elements characterize the international situation at the beginning of 1979. But mankind is advancing ever further along the path of progress, and revolutionary renewal is exerting its beneficial and inspiring influence.

TASS INTERVIEWS AAPSO OFFICIAL ON OBJECTIVES

LD081140Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 8, TASS--One of the main objectives facing at this stage the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement is strengthening the unity and cohesion of the main forces of the world revolutionary process--the countries of the socialist community, the national liberation movement and progressive forces in the capitalist states, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Acting Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzak.

He stressed that AAPSO comes out for a comprehensive Middle East settlement on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands, ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in the first place of its right to self-determination and creation of its independent state.

AAPSO, Nuri 'Abd ar-Razzak went on to say, calls upon all the progressive forces of the world for giving all-round aid and support to the national liberation movements of the African Continent. AAPSO fully supports the stand of Socialist Vietnam in its relations with China, he said.

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS BRZEZINSKI ATTITUDES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

LD091553Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Col A. Leontyev: "Lack of Rights Put on a Pedestal"]

[Text] The U.S. newspapers assert that it was precisely Zbigniew Brzezinski who invented the "China card" in hopes of provoking a conflict between China and the Soviet Union. According to these newspapers, he was also the first to think of playing one more "card"--the "human rights" card.

The interview given by the President's national security assistant, published on the last day of last year in the New York TIMES magazine under the heading "The World as Brzezinski Sees It," was largely devoted to theoretical findings and the summing up of some of the present U.S. administration's results in this field.

"There was a time," the professor sighs, "when, if my post had existed--at the beginning of the century, for instance--it would have been enough for me to proceed from the premise of insuring America's security and the inviolability of its borders and maybe a small number of allies in some part of the world...." But now, he says, national security means active U.S. participation "in shaping the rapidly changing world so that this accords with our interests," and "the preservation of our ability to influence others politically, economically and militarily." It emerges that peace and quiet for the United States can be insured only through extensive interference by Washington, including military interference, in other peoples' affairs. He then makes it plain that the provocative ballyhoo about alleged violations of "human rights" in the socialist countries was mounted to acquire a pretext for this interference.

As is well known, its organizers' schemes failed. The world quite soon discovered the hypocrisy and lies of Washington, which was trying to exchange the uniform of "world gendarme" for the snow-white garb of "champion of human rights and freedoms." "Carter possibly went too far with his campaign in defense of human rights," the Washington POST complained. "The Russians...threw the Americans' campaign in defense of human rights back in their faces," the London TIMES concluded.

Fear of a boomerang effect has also evidently gripped the actual initiator of the campaign. Alarm at its failure slips into the interview. He even dares to make the following admissions: The West is experiencing the "destructive consequences of spiritual emptiness" and is living through a "crisis in modern democracy." But he sees the way out for the West not in minding its own business, but in stepping up attempts to impose its way of life on the socialist countries. In his opinion it is necessary to continue shouting about "human rights" in order to "restore faith in our institutions and our role in the world."

It is understandable that this time too he could not refrain from fabricated remarks directed against the socialist countries, albeit less rude than before. You see, Z. Brzezinski "strongly suspects" that all is not well in the human rights sphere in the socialist countries. It seems to him that "the East Europeans want some freedom." It is as though he did not know that it is precisely in the socialist countries that people are insured the broadest rights and freedoms such as much-vaunted America has never known, including the right to work, leisure, free education and medical aid, and housing. Everyone knows of the Soviet Constitution--the most democratic constitution in history--in full accordance with which the Soviet people are currently nominating their best sons and daughters to the supreme organ of power.

If we are to believe the professor, he does not even suspect the existence of any of this. This is striking ignorance, extremely dangerous in a figure responsible for an important area like U.S. national security.

"The world as Brzezinski sees it" is very limited. The "champion of human rights" has absolutely nothing to say on the blood-curdling reports about the victims of the bloody terror and terrible tortures in Chile, Nicaragua, the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Israel and Kampuchea.... The telegrams stating that in Iran punitive detachment members are crushing people under tanks, firing on them with submachineguns and extracting 7,500 rials from the relatives of every person killed to pay for the bullets used.... And, particularly surprisingly, he has overlooked his own country. After all, it is precisely there that elementary rights and freedoms are flagrantly violated and flouted every day and every hour.

It is in vain that the professor resorts to verbal tricks in an attempt to whitewash the United States past and present. Thus he alleges that the United States has "succeeded in creating a society which has invariably striven for essentially 200 years to implement...the concept of the freedom of human rights." In this field the United States has allegedly "achieved tremendous progress--more than anyone else," although "there is still a long way to go." But even with this reservation the picture drawn in the interview has nothing in common with historical facts or reality. And there is scarcely anyone who will believe that there is nothing left for mankind but to follow the U.S. example and accept its aid in "implementing the ideas of freedom and justice."

What "justice" is he talking about? What "freedom" is he fighting for? It has been proved thousands of times that U.S. material wealth was created at the price of brutally exploiting the working people and annihilating entire peoples. "Everything we needed," the U.S. historian T. Coffin once wrote, "we took by force although we sometimes mumbled prayers to save our souls while we did so. We drove the Indians from their land, our soldiers crushed the Mexicans and seized California. Then we fought a cruel Civil War, fought in Cuba and the Philippines, organized our own revolution in Hawaii, kept gunboats and marines in China, and dreamed up and used that terrible weapon--the atom bomb. And in all these things we pretended to be fighters for a just cause; we put on a seemly face and assured everyone that we were committing these atrocities and crimes from the purest of motives...."

Perhaps Mr Brzezinski believes that all this was too long ago? No, the crimes continued even after World War II. There were the bloody wars in Korea and Vietnam. In addition, from 1946-1975, according to Brookings Institution, U.S. Armed Forces were used on 215 occasions to support political aims. On 19 occasions over this period Washington resorted to direct or covert threats to use the atom bomb, placing the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. And on each occasion these threats were accompanied by references to "right and justice." It might be thought that officials in Washington were following the advice of a 19th-century statesman who stated cynically: "You can beat your neighbor. There will always be a professor to sanctify this with the name of a holy right."

As for U.S. society itself, here too boasting and rapture are totally unjustified. It is no accident that the man of science who resorts to them talks of abstract rights, of rights in general. But no such rights exist in nature. And America cannot pride itself on anything specific in this field.

The most basic human right is the right to life. In rejecting the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, stepping up the arms race and subjecting mankind to the danger of a new war, U.S. ruling circles are flouting this right.

Like all people, the Americans have the right not simply to life but to a life worthy of man. In the chase after profits the United States' masters are depriving the people even of this right.

While in terms of national income the United States ranks first in the world, in terms of life expectancy it ranks only 16th. Some 37 million cannot find work. Of every 10 U.S. citizens 9 cannot afford hospital treatment. Some 23 million adult Americans are virtually illiterate. In the United States women receive 43 percent less pay than men for the same work.

Someone once said that the best punishment for Hitler would be to paint him black and send him to the United States. That was not a joke. Blacks are subjected to harsh racial discrimination. Some 40 percent of young blacks cannot find work. It would have been no less a punishment for Hitler had he been dressed as an Indian. Some 75 percent of Indians--the indigenous inhabitants of America--suffer from chronic malnutrition. At one time there were 12 million Indians in the United States, now there are only about 1 million.

Perhaps Americans have the right to elect and to be elected? Formally, yes. But in fact the majority are deprived of this right. Millions of dollars are needed, for instance, to enter the Senate, which is rightly called "a club for the wealthy." According to the New York TIMES, every fourth U.S. senator is a millionaire or multimillionaire. The recent elections to the organs of legislative power have not changed this situation. Of the 20 new senators, 5 have a fortune of $1 million. Nor can we fail to note that the new senate does not contain a single black and has only one woman.

During an election campaign in the United States, a U.S. newspaper offered a prize for the best answer to the question: "What is the difference between the Republicans and the Democrats?" The prize went to a woman who concluded: "The Republicans think that a Democratic government is bad for business and the Democrats think a Republican government is bad for business." Both parties serve not the people but the monopolies.

That is why the United States ranks first in the world for the number of voters who do not vote, having lost interest in the elections. While in 1950 two-thirds of Americans voted at elections, last year the figure was a little over one-third.

Such is the America which Z. Brzezinski displays in the role of some "spiritual leader" and "supreme judge" capable of teaching other countries--an America where lack of rights has truly been placed on a pedestal.

U.S. WANTS TO SOLVE ECONOMIC WOES AT JAPANESE FRG EXPENSE

LD091932Y Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS economic observer Ivan Ablamov writes:

The recent meeting of the leaders of the USA, Britain, France and the FRG in Guadeloupe covered among others also economic issues. The captains of the capitalist world looked for a way out of the most acute difficulties pestering the West, which failed to overcome the consequences of the protracted economic crisis.

More than one meeting has, of course, been devoted in the West to discussing the complex economic problems. And more than one formula has been proposed for healing the economic diseases of the capitalist world. But so far no noticeable changes have been achieved. The Western states are starting one economic strategy after another, but none of them brings about the desired results.

First, it was the so-called concept of "three locomotives," according to which the USA, the FRG and Japan were to stimulate growth artificially and pull the capitalist world out of the quagmire, acting like tu[illegible]. But after the FRG and Japan refused to make sacrifices for the sake of American interest, referring to their own difficulties, this strategy was given up. It was succeeded by the concept of concerted growth providing for the efforts by all the Western countries for improving the economic situation so as to be able to end jointly the industrial recession.

Now this concept too has proved to be a flop and is being given up in favour of the so-called scissors strategy. The first signs of this concept became manifest at the economic summit of the leading capitalist states in Bonn last year. The new concept was discussed in greater detail on the eve of the meeting in Guadeloupe and at it. Under this strategy, the USA will have to reduce its growth rates down to two percent in 1979 in order to be able to reduce the inflation rates and the balance of foreign payments deficit, and the same time strengthen the dollar's position. To make up for the loss resulting from this measure, the FRG and Japan will have to increase their growth rates to reach four-six percent this year. In doing so, the USA hopes to reduce its balance of payments deficit from 18 billion dollars this year to eight billion dollars this year [as received]. And the FRG is to reduce her favourable balance of payments from six billion dollars in 1978 to 2.5 billion dollars in 1979, Japan from 20 billion dollars to 12 billion dollars respectively.

Washington demands from the FRG and Japan that they find additional billions of dollars for the artificial economic stimulation of economy. The calculation is clearly simple here: To assist the United States in overcoming its economic difficulties through overstraining the economy of Japan and the FRG. In other words, the USA hopes to mend things at the expense of its partners.

So it comes out that the new scissors strategy is only a renewed version of the old concept of "locomotives," which was earlier rejected by the FRG and Japan.

The appearance of ever new economic strategies reflects the feverish guest for a way out of the aggravating consequences of economic depression in the Western countries. If the West fails to find some way out of the present economic difficulties, the newspaper New York TIMES warns, it is in for a long period of low growth rates and high unemployment rates, which in its turn may threaten its political might and social stability. It is quite a timely warning.

'MAIN CULPRITS' MISSING AT WASHINGTON LETELIER TRIAL

LD091640Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 9, TASS--The trial is opening here today in the case of the persons charged with the murder of Chilean anti-facist, noted figure of the Popular Unity Orlando Letelier in Washington in September 1976. He died as a result of explosion of a bomb planted into his car and activated from a distance.

Investigation, which was started under the pressure of progressive public, lasted several years. It has been irrefutably proved that Orlando Letelier fell victim of a plot engineered by special services of the Chilean junta. U.S. secret services may also be implicated in this crime. The names of the criminals are also known.

It might seem that justice would triumph at last and the murderers would be punished according to their deserts. But facing trial now are only minor participants in the murder--several Cuban counter-revolutionaries.

The main culprits are absent from the trial. They are in the first place, General M. Contreras, former chief of the Chilean DINA secret service, under whose leadership the act of terrorism were prepared in detail. The junta flatly refuses to extradite him, as well as two other DINA officers, who took an active part in the assassination. Also absent from the dock will be M. Townley, an American who lived in Chile for many years. His close ties with the CIA and DINA have been proved. It was precisely Townley, who acting on the instructions of his chief, planted a bomb into Orlando Letelier's car. But the bandit has practically succeeded in escaping punishment, after he agreed to give testimony on condition that no charges of murder would be made against him. The "flexible" law machinery of the United States allows of such a course of action.

NIXON: 'DISHONEST POLITICIAN ENMESHED IN INTRIGUES, LIES'

LD051449 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 1 Signed to Press 28 December 1978 publishes on pages 16-19 under the heading "The 'Watergate Affair' in the Memoirs of Former U.S. President Nixon" an 8,000-word reprint from the BOOK DIGEST of extracts from Nixon's memoirs and two passages of editorial comment on the extracts. The first passage of comment, prefacing the reprinted extracts, reads as follows:

"The story of Richard Milhous Nixon seems to mirror the so-called 'democratic process' in the United States vaunted by bourgeois propaganda.

"Nixon built his entire extensive political career and unrestrained desire for power on fierce attacks against communism and the Soviet Union, for which he earned the support of extreme reaction and the military-industrial complex. They saw in him an active 'hardliner' and champion of the arms race. Nixon also acted from extreme rightwing positions during his term as vice president and thus earned the trust of the United States' real rulers, who then put him in the President's chair.

"But on reaching the helm of power Nixon began to take what his masters regarded as 'certain liberties': To the obvious dissatisfaction of the 'hawks' and arms manufacturers he sanctioned the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the quagmire of the Vietnam war; with a view to being relected for a second term he embarked on certain steps in the direction of relaxing international tension.

A decision to remove him from power developed among the financial and industrial oligarchy, the Pentagon and extreme rightwing circles. To this end Nixon's political opponents used a legal pretext: The President's over-zealous entourage, made up of political intriguers as unprincipled as himself, committed a crime--secretly breaking into the Democratic Party's headquarters.

"The desperate attempts by Nixon and his assistants to cover up the 'affair' by any methods, even the most unscrupulous, by means of bribery and lies, and to halt the investigation were fruitless. The forces opposing Nixon overcame his pressure on the investigating organs, including the FBI. Under the threat of a political vote of no confidence from Congress ('impeachment'), he was obliged to leave the White House on 9 August 1974, avoiding a trial only thanks to the patronage of Gerald Ford who, on taking office as President, granted a pardon to his ignominiously banished predecessor.

In his memoirs Nixon naturally tries to whitewash himself, but even these deliberately insincere pages show the extent of the corruption of the U.S. political system based on backstage machinations, bribery, reciprocal spying and hypocrisy."

The reprinted extracts cover the period from the first report of the Watergate break-in on 17 June 1972 to 25 October 1972, when the Washington POST published an article accusing Haldeman of being involved in managing the Republican Party's secret financing of undercover operations, including the Watergate bugging attempt. They contain Nixon's account of the beginnings of the attempted cover-up.

The extracts are followed by a comment by K. Belyayev under the heading "Inglorious Epilog" which reads:

"The extracts that the BOOK DIGEST has published from the memoirs of former U.S. President Nixon break off at a point where very optimistic forecasts are being expressed.

"What was he hoping for? Did he hope that the men involved in the break-in would go to prison and keep quiet? Incidentally, it emerged later that they had been paid substantial sums in hush money from White House funds. But the hopes of Nixon and his subordinates were not justified. The number of those directly and indirectly involved in this operation proved too great--36 people were subsequently brought to trial alone.

"The threads of the investigation carried out by the House and Senate committee in Congress and by the specially appointed prosecutor general extended to Nixon's immediate entourage--Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Colson, Mitchell, Dean, Magruder and others involved in the break-in. In this situation squabbling began in the White House--everyone wanted to wriggle free and place responsibility for the crime on someone else. Colson blamed Haldeman and Ehrlichman, and they blamed Colson. Colson, who nurtured a personal enmity not only for them but for Mitchell, suggested forcing the latter to take all the blame and become a 'scapegoat.'

"Incidentally, it subsequently emerged that Mitchell in fact not only knew of the planned 'Watergate' operation but while still attorney general had conferred with the break-in group in his office. This group consisted of a special detachment formed in 1971 under the codename 'plumbers.' On instructions from Mitchell, who later headed Nixon's election campaign, the 'plumbers' were to engage in 'bugging,' the theft of documents, and reprisals against their opponents, compromising them by various provocative means, including the use of prostitutes. The Republican Party's National Committee earmarked $1 million for these purposes.

"When it became clear to Nixon that his assistants could not avoid being brought to trial, he dismissed them all but continued to deny his own involvement in 'Watergate.' The President thus continued lying both to the investigating organs and to the public.

In February 1978 Haldeman, who was at that time in prison for his involvement in the 'Watergate affair,' told a Washington POST correspondent that Nixon, a vindictive man suspicious of everyone and constantly thinking up intrigues against others, and himself sanctioned the break-in at the Democrat's headquarters in the hope of discovering compromising documents.

"Indeed, Nixon's assistants began to expose their former boss even before the investigation started. Former FBI agent and CIA employee and bugging specialist McCord was the first to talk during the interrogations. Pleading for a reduced sentence, he pointed to Mitchell as the direct leader of the 'Watergate' operation and confirmed Nixon's personal involvement in attempts to cover up the truth and 'hush up the affair.' He admitted that he had known in advance of the preparations for the break-in.

"Dean, whom the President described in his memoirs as 'a man of steel with savage instincts,' when faced with the threat of imprisonment for 'taking part in concealing the truth,' also gave evidence exposing Nixon which, according to the press, had the effect of a 'bombshell.' The President not only knew in advance of the plan to enter the Democrats' headquarters, but after the conviction of those directly involved in the break-in continued to elaborate plans to save himself, telling deliberate lies. According to Dean, for instance, Nixon alleged that he found out about his assistants' attempts to 'hush up the affair and conceal the truth' only on 21 March 1973 although in fact he had frequently discussed various ways of misleading the investigation and 'covering up the affair' since virtually the first days after the break-in.

"As events surrounding the 'Watergate affair' spread, the clouds gathered over Nixon's head.

"On 5 August 1974 Gen Alexander Haig, the new White House chief of staff appointed in Haldeman's place, came to Vice President Gerald Ford and announced new evidence uncovered in the 'Watergate' affair which 'will prove fatal and catastrophic since the President is involved.' During this conversation various ways were discussed to save Nixon from being brought to trial, including a plan to spare him from legal proceedings if he resigned voluntarily without waiting for 'impeachment'--that is the decision by both Houses of Congress to dismiss him and bring him to trial. (Such a decision has only been taken once in U.S. history, in 1968, against President Andrew Johnson. He avoided legal proceedings only because one vote was lacking in the Senate to approve this decision.)

"By then the House Judiciary Committee had already adopted an 'impeachment' resolution accusing Nixon of violating the Constitution and the law on nine points. Nixon resigned. The same day Gerald Ford took office as President, immediately granting his predecessor a 'full pardon' for all crimes and law violations 'committed by him during his term as President from 20 January 1969 to 9 August 1974.' He got a substantial pension and retained many privileges.

"Such was the inglorious end to the political career of Nixon who, despite all his efforts to whitewash himself in his memoirs, appears once again to America and the whole world as a dishonest politician enmeshed in intrigues and lies."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA WARNS WEST AGAINST ARMING CHINA

LD091031Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Korolev: "Beijing' [Peking's] Hegemonist Aspirations"]

[Text] It is sometimes asked why, contrary to the dictates of the times, the Chinese leadership so zealously opposes relaxation of international tension and why it is seeking to whip up the arms race. The answer to this question lies primarily in Beijing's [Peking's] hegemonist aspirations.

It is noticeable that certain political doctrines are in evidence throughout Chinese history and possess an uncommon durability, the foremost being hegemonism. It is a characteristic trait of the Chinese rulers' policy.

The word "bawang" ["pawang"] means hegemonist in Chinese. The bawangs did not confine themselves to subduing the fiefs into which China was for a long time divided. By force of arms and all manner of other methods they extended their influence to neighboring peoples, dictating their terms.

The present-day Beijing hegemonists' concepts and the methods by which they pursue their ends are borrowed from their predecessors. Only the present Chinese rulers' appetites are incomparably greater. "We must conquer the world. The whole world is our objective... wherein we will create a mighty power." This was Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] 1959 formulation of Beijing's foreign policy course. And the Maoists regard "vast upheavals," that is, a "big war," as the most favorable conditions for implementing these plans. "The sky is rent by gunfire, the entire earth is gouged by craters. See, the whole world is turning upside down." This is how Mao Zedong imagined the development of events. This verse picture, painted not long before his death, is entirely to his successors' liking. Indeed, these are the most favorable conditions for the implementation of their great-Han, hegemonist plans. And they are doing all they can to "turn the world upside down."

Recently the magazine RED FLAG published an article by PRC Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian [Hsu Hsiang-chien]. It is yet another confirmation of Beijing's expansionism, its course toward provoking a new global war. In its spirit and content the article is little different from articles by a number of other high-ranking Beijing figures, in particular, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the PRC State Council. Both the Chinese defense minister and Deng Xiaoping anathematize the idea of detente and call for "preparations for a war" which they consider inevitable. "War is a normal phenomenon," the PRC defense minister maintains. And he calls for "intensified preparations for war."

The flywheel of militarism in China is increasing its revolutions. China already has the biggest land army in the world. Its military expenditure exceeds 40 percent of the budget and is still growing. At a scientific conference in Beijing, Zhan Aiping [Chang Ai-ping], deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army, assumed the unusual role of poet. (The Beijing leaders love expressing their ideas in verse.) Do you imagine that he sang the praises of a science which is capable of helping mankind conquer disease, famine and poverty? Nothing of the sort! He sang the praises of..."the heroes of science" who will help China to create...the neutron bomb. And this at a time when the world is coming out against this barbaric weapon.

In stepping up the arms race Beijing is doing all it can to demonstrate that all disarmament steps are "unnecessary" and "futile." It is unwilling to take on any commitments which would inhibit its militarization of the country. So far China has not only failed to sign a single international agreement leading to disarmament but is doing its very best to wreck all undertakings in this sphere. It was the Chinese delegation at the United Nations which opposed the Soviet proposal on convening a world disarmament conference. Beijing opposes a ban on the production of new types of weapons. China is now the only country testing nuclear bombs in the atmosphere in disregard of protests from the world public. Beijing representatives have opposed the 10-percent reduction in the UN Security Council member states' military budgets and the use of the money so saved to aid developing countries.

In seeking to achieve military might at any price the Beijing representatives are seeking literally everywhere in the West opportunities to buy modern types of arms. It is curious that in this case too the Chinese rulers borrow from the experience of their predecessors.

The idea of the need to acquire advanced military equipment from tne Western countries and to use it for purposes of expansion was put forward at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries by the liberal-reformist wing of the Chinese bourgeoisie. The reformists' most prominent representatives were Kang Yuwei [Kang Yu-wei] and Liang Qichao [Liang Chi-Chao]. The former wrote in one of his tracts: "We can obtain resources from Europe and America. We have 400 or 500 million people from whom we can recruit 10 million soldiers. We have inexhaustible supplies of iron and metals with which we can construct thousands of warships. And then we will be able to cross five continents on which you will see yellow dragon flags flutter and dance." Liang Qichao also advocated the modernization of China using modern Western technology for the sake of "expanding the Chinese nation." He urged the "assimilation of the innumerable nationalities inside and outside our borders, the migration, year after year, of people of our nation to the borders and the expansion of the territory."

The chauvinist, great-power ideas of the reformists and their predecessors, advocating that China strengthen itself, had a profound effect on the formation of the world outlook of Mao Zedong and his current followers.

Not a month passes without any envoy from China turning up in the capital of a NATO country or non-NATO country. Whatever post the Chinese visitors hold--premier or vice premier, foreign minister, deputy chief of General Staff--their aims invariably include that of familiarizing themselves with the country's economy and with items of military equipment, and studying the possibilities of purchasing it or placing orders with the military plants of the country or of "third countries."

This year the EEC granted China Most-Favored-Nation status. Under normal circumstances this might have been regarded as a perfectly normal phenomenon; however, one important detail caught the eye: Whereas a strict ban operates in the EEC on exports of "strategic materials to communist countries," the agreement with China, to quote a Common Market representative, does not envisage any restrictions on sales of strategic goods to China. The fact of the matter is that the Beijing leaders plan to use this exception to gain access to military orders in West European countries.

To this end Beijing has even rehearsed an entire show. The first act is to invite a military delegation from a particular country, usually a NATO member, to a Chinese infantry division exercise or to a tank unit firing range. The foreign guests are then shown the level of combat training the Chinese soldiers have reached and the old weapons and tanks. In the Final Act the West European generals are given the opportunity to advocate the need to reequip the Chinese ground, air and naval forces with modern arms. On returning home these visitors begin to demand that all restrictions on arms supplies to China be lifted.

After a visit to Beijing one French official told a REUTER correspondent: "The Chinese are seeking technical assistance in the West. They are ready to sign contracts for the supply of equipment for major military-industrial projects and they also want to buy aircraft and weapons by concluding comprehensive deals worth billions of dollars." Zimmermann, chairman of a Christian Social Union land group in the Bundestag, spoke in an interview for the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL about Beijing's desire to gain access to NATO's arsenals. The Chinese leaders assured him that the plans for the modernization of the army envisage acquiring some of the latest types of weapons and armaments from West European countries and also graining access to production technology.

It must be said that Beijing has already covered a great deal of ground on the approach roads to Western military arsenals. China has acquired all it needs to produce Britain's Spey engine which can be used in new Chinese fighters. London and Beijing are now working on questions connected with the sale of British Harrier vertical takeoff fighters to China. It is also reported that China intends to buy from Britain Chieftain tanks, antitank missiles, diesel engines for warships and radioelectronic and radar equipment for its Navy. Talks are being held in Paris on the sale of French military equipment to China: Transall transport aircraft, Super-Frelon helicopters, Milan and Hot antitank missiles, a variety of navigational, radio and television apparatus and Berliet cross-country trucks."

Beijing is particularly interested in deliveries of American and Japanese equipment for military use. Washington has given permission for the sale of complex "geological survey" equipment to China. The foreign press notes that this equipment, installed in aircraft and employing infrared rays, can be used for military purposes. It was reported recently that the United States has decided to sell China a "communications satellite," and this, as AP stresses, "will help to improve Chinese military communications. The U.S. press reported that talks are being held on the purchase of a large number of Sikorsky helicopters. Talks have been held with Lockheed on C-141 military transport aircraft. Hitachi computers were delivered in the spring of this year [as published] from Japan to China. They are suitable for use in the military sphere. Beijing has also hinted that it would like to buy Japanese US-1 ASW seaplanes and radio equipment for Chinese aircraft and ships and for their ground services.

Western propaganda is trying to justify in the public's eyes its amenability to Beijing's demands. One argument is that China, which is allegedly threatened by the Soviet Union, is only trying to safeguard its security with the aid of the United States and other Western powers. Those who try to justify their positions in this way are deliberately ignoring the militarist aspects of Beijing's foreign and domestic policy. They fail to notice that, by behaving in this way, they are committing a political blunder fraught with serious consequences, and, what is more, serious consequences for their countries' national interests.

It must not be forgotten that the snake often bites first the hand that has reared it. Do they not remember that Nazi bombs fell first on London, Paris and the capitals of other Western countries which had indulged fascist Germany's expansionist aspirations? When arming China the current Western politicians overlook the fact that Beijing is already coveting everything in its vicinity, and tomorrow it may be looking further afield.

The zone of "lost lands," as the Maoists call territory in Asia claimed by Beijing, comprises many millions of square km. Maps published in Beijing show as "belonging to China" territories of essentially all the neighboring states, including the USSR, Mongolia, India, Burma, Vietnam and other countries. And Beijing claims a great deal of territory merely on the grounds that Chinese merchants or travelers once went there.

Recently Beijing propaganda has been constantly stressing that over 200 islands, reefs and shoals, chiefly in groups of islands in the South China Sea, are also "Chinese territory." It is worth noting that Beijing's appetite in the South China Sea basin became particularly intense after the report of big oil deposits in the vicinity of these islands. And Beijing started talking about its "rights" to the Senkaku Islands, which the Japanese regard as part of their country, when it was reported that there may be a large oil deposit in the vicinity of these islands. (It is characteristic that the Senkaku Islands are missing from a map of Japan recently published in the Beijing press).

Today the Peking bawangs are claiming their neighbors' land; tomorrow they may be looking much further afield. The Maoists love to talk about the tortuous nature of their path. In what direction and aginst whom the weapons of Chinese militarism are turned will not depend on those who are currently irresponsibly helping to forge these weapons.

U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHMENT ENCOURAGES PRC EXPANSIONISM

LD091625Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Boris Grekhov commentary: "On What Basis?"]

[Text] The first days of January were marked by bustling activity in Washington and Beijing [Peking], where official ceremonies took place marking the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between two sovereign states is, in principle, a quite natural matter. However, in every such case it is necessary to answer the question: Upon what basis is the normalization of relations taking place? U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, in particular, declared that the United States and China "have been united by a realization of the commonality of their interests." But what kind of interests, strictly speaking, is he talking about?

The U.S.-Chinese rapprochement signifies above all encouragement for great-power attitudes and consequently for Beijing's expansionism in Asia, which is now being given material support through the buildup of Chinese military might with the help of a number of Western countries. And although the United States itself is not, for the time being, supplying weapons to China, it is, according to the press, encouraging Britain, France and certain other West European states to do so. Some U.S. strategists are alleging that Western military equipment will be used to "keep the Soviet Union in check." Well then, it is worth taking a closer look at just where Beijing's plans are actually directed.

Right now they are directed primarily against Socialist Vietnam, which has become the target of dangerous provocations by Beijing which, moreover, is keeping about 200,000 troops on its border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But the expansionist plans are not directed solely against Vietnam: For example, it is reported that 20 Chinese divisions are concentrated in Xizang [Tibet]. For what purpose? Maybe someone is threatening Beijing? The Karakoram Highway too attests to Beijing's aspirations. The building of the highway is directly linked with the intention to insure an outlet to the port of Karachi where Beijing, it is alleged, would like to obtain a naval base. Whether it will succeed is another matter, but such plans, according to the press, do exist. According to other reports China would like another naval base on the Indian Ocean--in Burma. Would this not explain the actions in the north of that country by insurrectionist detachments relying on Beijing's support?

Yet another eloquent fact is the recent PRC Foreign Ministry statement about the sovereignty which the PRC allegedly possesses over the Spratly Islands. It is not fortuitous that this demarche was assessed by political observers as the latest instance of pressure being exerted not just on Vietnam but also on the Philippines.

A White House telegram sent to Beijing on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations notes that the United States and China can "jointly make a contribution to stability in Asia and the Pacific." From the facts cited it is quite clear what will be the nature of Beijing's "contribution."

REPORTS ON PRC SUBVERSION AGAINST NEIGHBORING LANDS

LD091623Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dangerous Neighbors"]

[Text] Beijing's [Peking's] expansionist policy is causing increasing alarm in Asian countries bordering on China. In addition to its continual military provocations along the border with Socialist Vietnam, the Chinese military is flagrantly violating the border with India, Burma and other countries with increasing frequency. Infiltrating spies and saboteurs into neighboring territories, arming various rebel gangs, carrying out military maneuvers, and concentrating troops in the immediate vicinity of the border--these are just a few of the foul methods to which Peking provacateurs are resorting.

India's ASIA INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reports, for example, that Beijing is concentrating troops on the border with Bhutan in the Chumbi Valley, which was occupied by China in the early 1960's. Expressing the Indian authorities' serious concern, the agency underlines that this concentration of Chinese troops is an act of direct incitement to anti-Indian elements in Bhutan.

A TASS correspondent reports from Rangoon that Beijing is conducting continuous subversive operations against Burma: organizing rebellions on its territory, arming the rebels, allowing its territory to be used for the deployment of rebels' bases, and giving them financial aid.

Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH reports that Beijing officers are training gangs of saboteurs in Chinese camps near the Afghan border for subsequent infiltration into Afghanistan. The newspaper points out that the bandits are equipped with "the latest Chinese light machineguns and semiautomatic rifles"....

'GROSS SUPPRESSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS' SEEN IN PRC

LD091828Y Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

["Beijing's [Peking's] Tyranny"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

In China, the most elementary human rights are being wantonly trampled underfoot. At present, China is, perhaps, the only country in the world which has no code of laws protecting these rights. Thirty years after the victory of the Chinese revolution China has no criminal, civil or legal procedure codes. The constitution is constantly violated. According to reports from Shanghai, recently the police there opened fire on the workers demanding a wage raise.

Beijing's [Peking's] authorities, by force and threats, keep the masses of rank and file citizens in a state of fear in order to be able to nip in the bud any manifestation of discontent over the despotic military bureaucratic regime existing in the country. Recently in China some crimes and many facts of unjustified repressions came to light. This, however, does not at all mean that they have been uncovered completely since those currently in power in Beijing have had a part in them and bear a responsibility.

In the light of these facts, the conduct of Chinese representatives at the United Nations is rather characteristic. After China's joining this international organization almost no changes occurred in Beijing's position on questions pertaining to safeguarding the fundamental human rights. China has so far failed to adhere to any of the 19 covenants and conventions on human rights. In the meantime, however, as far back as 1972, China's minister of foreign affairs pledged to take decisions on these instruments. China's signature is still lacking under such instruments as, for instance, the covenants on the economic, social and cultural rights, those on civil and political rights, on the prevention of the crime of genocide and the punishment thereof, the convention on political rights of women, which were signed and ratified by most countries of the world.

Still fresh in the memory is the conduct of Chinese representatives at the recent 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly. They resorted to any trick to avoid taking part in the discussion and voting on the most acute social problems and issues pertaining to human rights. Encumbered by their own heavy load of massive violations of human rights, China's representatives at the recent U.N. General Assembly session refused to take part in discussing and adopting resolutions condemning the arbitrariness of the Chilean junta and the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

The current Chinese "emperors'" notion of human rights is exemplified by the tragic case of Kampuchea. For over three years, on the land of this ancient state, Beijing attempted to cultivate the seeds of "Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung's] ideas". Under its tutelage, the now overthrown, by the people in uprising, Beijing's puppets Pol Pot-Ieng Sary had transformed the country into a concentration camp and gigantic jail in which over 3 million people out of the total population of 8 million were destroyed. Such are the fruits yielded by the Chinese model of a political set-up which had been imposed on Kampuchea by the pro-Beijing regime.

It is highly characteristic that official Washington which likes so much to pose as a human rights champion, in playing the Chinese card, turns a blind eye on the gross suppression of human rights and dignity in China.

U.S., PRC ADHERENCE TO TWO CHINAS POLICY 'PERPLEXING'

ID101041Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Report comprising 9th of 12 items in feature under general headline 'The Day Worldwide,' A 'Roundup of International News Based on the Reports of IZVESTIYA, TASS and Foreign News Agency and Press Correspondents and Prepared by V. Tarasov': "Diplomacy of 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] In Washington and Beijing [Peking] there are sumptuous ceremonies marking the establishment of diplomatic relations and there are front-page banner headlines in Western newspapers. At the same time they are publishing reports from Taiwan about the way in which American emissary W. Christopher had to almost sneak away from the indignant Taiwanese after "delicate" talks.

An extremely complex situation has been created. A private understanding has been reached between J. Carter's administration and the Taiwan regime in the event of an armed attack by China. On the other hand, the press reports: Beijing agrees with the "two Chinas" position and at the same time is promising the post of deputy head of a united China to a representative of Taiwan. THIS INCONSISTENCY IN THE POLICY OF WASHINGTON AND BEIJING IS PERPLEXING INTERNATIONAL COMMENTATORS.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES IN WASHINGTON, BEIJING REPORTED

ID101043Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 79 p 3 ID

[Text] Washington, 2 Jan, TASS--Official ceremonies have been held in Washington and Beijing [Peking] to mark the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations. Present at the reception at the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington were U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, Secretary of State C. Vance and Assistant to the President on National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski.

In his speech Mondale asserted that the normalization of relations represented implementation of the provisions of the Shanghai Communique. He declared: "Two great peoples have been reconciled" and they could now "communicate with each other in a positive spirit on an equitable basis."

Mondale then assured that the United States and China were "united by an understanding of the community of interests" and that U.S.-Chinese relations had entered a new "fruitful era."

The press also asserts that a tacit agreement has been reached between J. Carter's administration and the government of Chiang Ching-kuo that the United States will honor its commitment to defend Taiwan in the event of an armed attack by China. Washington intends to continue military aid to Taiwan, directed mainly toward strengthening the country's air force and missile potential. The Washington POST writes in this connection of "Beijing's decision to agree to the continuation of American arms deliveries to Taiwan."

GUADELOUPE SUMMIT FAILS TO DISPEL W. EUROPEAN MISTRUST OF U.S.

LD091125Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Ye. Rusakov untitled dispatch under general heading: "What They Were Secretive About in Guadeloupe"]

[Text] New York--"Our Man Infiltrates the Meeting of the Big Four." This sensational headline in the New York DAILY NEWS reflects quite accurately the atmosphere of secrecy surrounding the unofficial conference of the leaders of the United States, France, Britain and the FRG which has now ended on the island of Guadeloupe.

However, despite the veil of secrecy the main outlines of the summit talks have become known here. The meeting began with a brief survey of the present international situation and potential crisis situations in 1979. The survey was made by U.S. President J. Carter and then FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, and British Prime Minister J. Callaghan in turn voiced their opinions.

As contemplated, much of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of the situation in Iran, which was described as "extremely dangerous." "Carter is hoping that Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt and Callaghan will cooperate closely with the United States in its attempts to insure that Iran remains a reliable ally of the West, regardless of the outcome of the insurrection against the shah," the New York DAILY NEWS writes. "There are signs that full agreement has been reached on this issue." Yes, there need be no doubt that the Western powers are seeking to "hang on" to Iran. However, commentators are expressing doubts that agreement was reached on the method of influencing the events in Iran or on the degree of Washington's intervention. Despite divergences, the very fact of the attempt to draw up a unified Western strategy with respect to Iran increases the threat of interference by NATO countries, and especially by the United States, in the internal affairs of that state.

In the context of the events in Iran and the West's shaken positions in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region the question was raised of giving economic assistance to Turkey where, in the opinion of the meeting's participants, an "unstable" domestic political situation has also developed.

Problems of the West's relations with the PRC were then discussed. As an official French spokesman said, the West European leaders declared that "they consider the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations to be a positive factor," but "all agreed that the normalization must not damage detente in relations with the Soviet Union." However, in practice there was no unity on this question either. As the New York TIMES reports, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt warned against going too far in the development of relations with Peking and "disrupting the equilibrium" in relations with the USSR and also against pinning too many hopes on Chinese trade with the West. However, British Prime Minister J. Callaghan stated--clearly for Washington's encouragement--that the decision has been made to sell vertical take-off Harrier fighters to Peking.

Judging by U.S. press commentaries, there was also talk in Guadeloupe about the further strengthening of the NATO military bloc and in particular, about the implementation of the decisions of the NATO Council's May session in Washington. The question of the neutron bomb surfaced once again. In principle the meeting participants came out in favor of it. [paragraph continues]

But J. Carter and H. Schmidt did not settle the question as to who must take the responsibility and display initiative. Washington would like the FRG to ask the United States to deploy neutron weapons on FRG territory.

The participants also exchanged opinions about the progress of the SALT-II negotiations.

Official U.S. and French spokesmen stress emphatically that during the conference there were virtually no disagreements among the participants. However, as BUSINESS WEEK writes, "at the basis of the Guadeloupe summit meeting lies the notion--whether it is justified or not--that the Carter Administration's foreign policy is a weak one. The West European leaders want to know where Carter thinks he is leading the United States."

It can hardly be expected that the warmth of the meeting among the tropical trees will melt the ice of mistrust that the West European countries feel toward Washington.

SOVIET EMBASSY PROTESTS ATTACK ON AEROFLOT OFFICES IN SPAIN

LD100010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A group of hooligan elements has made an attack on the Aeroflot offices in Spain, causing considerable damage to the premises. The USSR Embassy in Madrid has protested to the Spanish authorities about this hooligan attack. Representatives of the authorities have promised a thorough investigation of this incident and have promised to take measures to prevent such incidents in the future.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

U.S. Military, Political Pressure

LD091235Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 4 Morning Edition LD

[Text] TASS--More new information is emerging about continuous U.S. attempts to interfere in the internal processes taking place in Iran, a TASS correspondent reports from New York. As U.S. news agencies and the press point out, the U.S. leadership intends, whatever the outcome of the crisis in Iran, to safeguard "its special military, strategic and economic interests" in the area.

Official "explanations" designed to refute rumors that U.S. warships have been sent to the Persian Gulf prove untenable on verification. A detachment of U.S. Navy vessels is already cruising off the Iranian coast, demonstrating the Americans' "determination" not to release the country from its guardianship. At the same time, on the pretext of concern for the safety of Americans in Iran, a considerable number of U.S. military transport planes have been sent there. And according to U.S. press reports, just a few days ago, new groups of U.S. "experts" were dispatched to Iran, and they need protecting. Then the guards will need guarding--and thus, in accordance with this long-perfected scheme, escalates the interference which only makes Iran's difficulties worse.

In addition to military pressure, the United States has recently increased political pressure on various groupings in both camps of Iran's government and opposition. A U.S. State Department spokesman reported that the U.S. Government "continues to support the shah and his initiatives aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country." At the same time, "a dialog is in progress" with the opposition, which is being induced to abandon its "extreme demands."

The Americans themselves have little faith in the credibility of their "political arguments" and are weighing other possible courses of action. The Washington POST reports that "Iran experts in the Carter administration, including officials at the embassy in Tehran, are emphatically advising the White House to abandon its total support for the shah." It is a question of establishing a military dictatorship in Iran, with the shah remaining as nominal head of state, or completely removing him from power if necessary. The U.S. experts "advising" Iran's leadership primarily advocate using military force to suppress the strikes, particularly those at oil-extracting industry enterprises, and the resumption of supplies of Iranian oil to the capitalist world market.

U.S. Intervention Continues

LD101015Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Demonstrations continued against the present regime in Iran this morning and the number of clashes between demonstrators and security forces rose. It was announced today that martial law has been lifted in Shiraz. The opposition insists on the abolition of restrictions throughout the country. While dispersing the demonstrators yesterday, the armed forces and police killed and wounded over 130 people. In the 1 year since the outbreak of demonstrations in Iran, nearly 65,000 people have been killed and wounded. The continued intervention of the United States and the difficulties facing the new prime minister concerning the formation of a civilian government are among the characteristic features of the political situation in Iran. The length of the visit of Huyser, the U.S. general in Iran who is on a mission for President Carter, has been extended.

According to the Washington POST, General Huyser has the duty of convincing senior Iranian Army officers of the need to support the Bakhtiar government.

American Opposition to U.S. Position

LD092152Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 9, TASS--The intrigues of the United States in Iran cause indignation of U.S. public which demands that Washington should stop interfering in the internal affairs of that country. A large group of American scientists and public leaders turned to the United States Government with a call to give up backstage manoeuvres in Iran and to grant to the Iranian people the opportunity to decide their destiny themselves. We are deeply concerned with the United States interference in Iran which lasts for 25 years already, says an address to the White House published in the newspaper Washington POST.

The right to self-determination is an inalienable right. We support the right of the Iranian people to choose its form of government without outside interference, says the address. Its authors demand that the U.S. Government [words indistinct] the stand of open-interference in the present crisis in Iran.

Sanjabi Declares Monarchy 'Unacceptable'

LD100030Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] On the Iranian political front, the Bakhtiar government, which was pieced together in such a hurry and which, according to the Western press, is taking measures to normalize the situation in the country, has begun to suffer upheavals from within. Rumors of War Minister Jam's resignation from the government because of disagreements with Bakhtiar--which, by the way, has not yet been confirmed by Parliament--have spread throughout Tehran.

Sanjabi, a leader of the opposition National Front, declared today that the absolute monarchy is no longer acceptable to the people, and that as long as it remains there will be no solution to the present crisis. Sanjabi called the Bakhtiar government opportunistic, and said that the uprising against the shah's regime does not mean that the people only want a change of government. The present struggle against the regime will continue until a victorious conclusion is reached. Sanjabi declared that the Iranian people demand that the fate of Iran be decided in Iran and not in Washington. Pointing to the danger of a rightwing military coup in the country, he stressed that no pro-shah junta would be able to suppress the revolutionary spirit of the people.

Sanjabi, Bakhtiar Compared

LD092240Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Sanjabi, leader of the Iranian National Front, gave a press conference in Tehran. Simultaneously, the British FINANCIAL TIMES published an interview with Bakhtiar, head of the new Iranian Government. If we compare the remarks of the two politicians we gain a pretty clear idea of what aims they are pursuing.

Sanjabi has consistently advocated that it is the Iranian people and no one else who must decide the fate of Iran. Even the question of the future of the monarchy should, in Sanjabi's opinion, be put to a referendum. But the will of the people for genuine revolutionary transformations--according to the National Front leader--must be fulfilled.

Bakhtiar, on the other hand, clearly takes a position in favor of halfway solutions. He cannot disregard the demands of the masses, yet his proposals suffer from inconsistency and consequently are imprecisely formulated. Thus, the head of government admits that the country's military budget of $10 billion for the current financial year needs to be reviewed. Yet, at the same time, Bakhtiar is, in effect, confirming the orders that Iran has placed for arms supplies. And this despite the fact that exorbitant financial expenditure has bled dry the country's financial resources and sharply aggravated the social situation. In contrast to the opposition, which is demanding that the shah leave the country at once, Bakhtiar likewise adopts an evasive stance on this issue, which political observers believe plays a key role.

In his FINANCIAL TIMES interview, Bakhtiar said that the shah will not go abroad for a rest-cure for at least 10 days, which is a substantial concession to the regime. And if one takes into account that during yesterday's demonstrations, despite Bakhtiar's order to troops not to open fire, there was further bloodshed--news agencies report that at least 35 people were killed--Sanjabi's repeated statement of the National Front's refusal to support the new government is hardly surprising.

There was a moment when Sanjabi and Bakhtiar were close. They both spoke of the threat of a military coup. But they have adopted quite opposite approaches to this danger. While Bakhtiar tries to create a mood of fatal inevitability and asserts that salvation lies only in support for his government, Sanjabi expresses the firm conviction in the people's ability to bring down the conspiracy of the militarists and, as he said, the Iranian ambassador in Washington. If there is a putsch, Sanjabi stressed, many may die but the people's movement cannot be stopped.

9 Jan Situation Report

LD091838Y Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] New York, January 9, TASS--Yesterday all of Iran's cities were swept by a most powerful, in the last two weeks, wave of demonstrations. In about ten cities clashes ensued between demonstrators and the troops. According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, about sixty people were killed as a result. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports that in the city of Sari, on the Caspian coast, twelve protest march participants were killed. All the demonstrations were held under anti-shah and anti-American slogans. The demonstrators protested against the U.S. efforts to interfere in the developments in Iran.

Demonstrations against the arbitrariness of the shah's authorities and U.S. domination in Iran have spread to all of the country's provinces. A UPI correspondent reports that by the decision of the people's tribunals recently set up in Tehran and Mashhad by opponents of the shah regime, several SAVAK officers, guilty of tortures, brutalities and murders of political prisoners, were shot dead.

On the political front, the hastily knocked-together government of Bakhtiar which, according to Western press, "is taking steps to normalize the situation in the country" began to experience internal frictions. Rumours spread in Tehran about War Minister Jam leaving the government, which incidentally has not yet been ratified by Parliament, because of differences with Bakhtiar.

U.S. press voices the opinion that this is the last stage in preparation for a military coup d'etat. General Robert Huyser, deputy commander of American forces in Europe, now on a visit to Iran, is "inspecting" the situation in the Iranian Army. He has decided to extend by a few days his stay in the country. In journalist circles rumours persist about the possibility of a military coup d'etat in Iran and about the Iranian Army's intention to take power into its own hands.

In an interview to newspaper LE FIGARO, published today, the shah's military adviser, M. Hosrodad, stated that Bakhtiar "is digging a grave for himself" if he insists on the shah temporarily leaving Iran.

Strikes Continue

LD091448Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] All the country's railroads are closed and the railroad workers have agreed to operate only trains carrying foodstuffs and oil products destined for the central parts of the country. Ports and airports are full of commodities but the striking customs workers in all the 26 major customs centers refuse to release them. Military experts are working in radio and television. Strike action has crippled the work of almost all organizations--banks, power networks, the international telephone center and institutions such as the statistics organization, courts of justice, meteorology etc. Tax collection has almost stopped, but the reason for this is not only the strike by the finance departments officials but also the people's response to the call by Ayatollah Khomeyni, who has banned the payment of tax for as long as the shah's regime continues.

The Abadan bank employees have declared a 45-day strike. The severe fuel shortage is being felt in Tehran and other Iranian cities as before. Gas pumps are empty. In some parts, such as in Shahr-e Rey, the mosque stewards have taken charge of the kerosene distribution and have established a rationing system under which each household is given no more than 20 liters.

In Tehran streets, trucks loaded with [words indistinct] of foreigners who are leaving Iran as well as advertisements for the sale of furniture and household items together with the sellers' telephone numbers inviting customers are frequently seen. AYANDEGAN reports that over 5,000 foreign workers have left Bandar Abbas in the last 3 days. These foreigners were working on the construction of nuclear powerplants and other military installations. Tehran's Mehrabad airport is full of foreigners who want to leave Iran for any country that is feasible. Several embassies, including those of Australia and New Zealand, have set up special air services for their own nationals. Canadians, Australians, Italians, Dutch and Americans head the list of those leaving Iran. The FRG Foreign Ministry has asked the 10,000 FRG nationals in Iran to leave.

Tehran Radio has reported that General Azhari, the head of the former military government, has left Iran for treatment. It has also been announced that General Oveysi, who has gone to the United States, has resigned from the post of military governor of Tehran and commander of the Iranian ground forces. Before departing for the United States by plane, General Oveysi transferred $17.2 million abroad.

In view of the current situation in the country, Bakhtiar's government has supported the opposition and religious leaders' initiative concerning the declaration of 2-day mourning in commemoration of the martyred compatriots who were killed in antigovernment demonstrations in the early days of the new Christian year. According to figures published by the opposition, nearly 65,000 people were either killed or wounded in Iran in 1 year.

ISRAEL INCREASES PROVOCATIONS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

ld091546Y Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 9, TASS--The Israeli military is stepping up its provocative activity in the south of Lebanon. Israeli units with the support of tanks and armoured carriers regularly patrol south Lebanese areas. Tel Aviv at the same time arms Lebanese conservatives from the Army for Defence of the South of Lebanon. In the recent time Tel Aviv supplied them with 19 medium-sized Sherman tanks of American make, which are concentrated in the area of Dibil, seven kilometres from the Lebanese-Israeli frontier. New tank reinforcements are on their way to the area of the Yatar settlement, which is strategically important. It is now controlled by the UN interim peace force in Lebanon.

In the opinion of local political observers, Tel Aviv and collaborating Lebanese conservatives are heightening tension in the south of the country in order to prevent prolongation of the mandate of the UN interim force in Lebanon, which expires on January 19. Rightwing Christian formations also vigorously prevent the movement of regular Lebanese Army units into those areas and consolidation of sovereignty of the central Lebanese authorities there. All these provocative activities are aimed at dividing Lebanon and attaining the proclamation of a puppet south Lebanese mini-state under Israel's control.

ISRAEL PLANS PARAMILITARY SETTLEMENT ON WEST BANK

LD091636Y Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 9, TASS--A representative of the Zionist "Gush Emunim" organization said in an Israel television appearance on Monday that a new paramilitary settlement is planned to be established on the occupied territory on the West Bank of the River Jordan in the near future. He emphasised that there was an official permission of the governmental bodies and also the personal consent of Prime Minister Menahem Begin for the establishment of the settlement.

As is noted by commentators, the establishment of a new paramilitary Israeli settlement on the occupied Arab land is done in "full accordance" with the recent statement, made by Menahem Begin who, speaking in Knesset to deputies from the "Likud" Party on January 4, promised to continue in the near future the construction of military strong points and settlements on the occupied lands of the West Bank of the River Jordan.

Thus, continue the bargaining with Egypt on signing the so-called "peace treaty" and pressing for ever new concessions from President as-Sadat, Tel Aviv does not have the intention to renounce the policy of annexation of the illegally-captured Arab lands. In a bid to mislead the public opinion by the talk of "peace", Israeli occupationists continue "the development" of these lands, grossly flouting the rights of the Arab population.

The actions of Israel's Government are contrary to the resolution of the UN General Assembly, which was adopted in December last year on a report of the special committee for investigation of Israel's violations of human rights on the occupied lands. The resolution points out that Israel's measures aimed at changing the legal status, the geographical character and demographic state of the occupied lands "have no legal force and are a serious obstacle to the efforts aimed at attaining a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East."

U.S. EFFORT TO RESCUE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS ASSAILED

LD100913Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article: "Camp David Is Not Working"]

[Text] The date 17 December has passed. The days are following their normal course, but the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty scheduled for that date has not taken place. Why has the signing of the treaty been put off indefinitely? Naturally, the thought arises that it is not a question of the present state of relations between Egypt and Israel, nor between these countries and the United States, but of the general political situation which the creators of the Camp David agreements could not predict. They tried to overcome the realities of the Near East using the voluntarist approach.

If we argue formally, then the delay in the signing is due to Cairo's demands for the determination of precise deadlines for the creation of so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan, the liquidation of military rule there and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel, depending on the creation of this "autonomy". Israel has not agreed to these Egyptian proposals. That was to be expected. Israeli Prime Minister Begin made it understood long ago that his country has absolutely no desire to introduce on the West Bank a system which could ultimately lead to the creation of a sovereign Palestinian state or something approximating it. In agreeing to "autonomy", Israel was not even thinking of a complete military withdrawal from the West Bank or the liquidation of the Israeli paramilitary settlements and of everything which might lessen Israeli rule over this territory. Egyptian President A. as-Sadat knew of this. So what is involved here? What is involved is the fact that the creators of Camp David, as was the case before, have disregarded the realities of the Near East. The voluntarists were gambling above all on their military and economic might which, like the sword of Damocles, has been hanging constantly over the Near East, exacerbating the tension which already existed there. The Camp David plotters, who had overestimated their capabilities and their degree of influence on the states of this region had a design which was far broader than the accord on a separate Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. It must not be forgotten that as well as the document entitled "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel," another document was also adopted which was entitled "Framework for Near East Peace Negotiations Agreed at Camp David."

The first "framework" was conceived as a model for other Arab countries in a state of confrontation with Israel became a component of secondary, broader plans. Figuratively speaking, the first "framework", according to the designs of its makers, was to serve as bait for bigger fish. As-Sadat, who is not trying to prove that which cannot be proved--namely, that Egypt is "concerned" not so much for itself as for the entire Arab world--would do well to remember his own words at a Rabat press conference on 23 September 1978. "All the difficulties at the talks on Sinai", he said at the time, "have already been overcome and their result can also be applied to the Golan Heights," that is, to Syria. But no one bit at these "bright prospects". Even those on whom the United States had hoped to rely in its Near East policy refrained from taking the bait. One after another the Arab countries rejected the Camp David agreements concluded behind the backs of the Arab countries, as driving a wedge into their mutual relations. After all, Camp David in fact assigned to Israel the Arab territories it had seized and even created for it favorable conditions for military, economic and political rule over a vast region of the Near East.

The Camp David agreements were rejected by the countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and by the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and government, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and other countries. Later, these agreements were also condemned at the 33rd UN General Assembly session in resolutions on the Near East and Palestine.

Egypt ended up in profound isolation in the Arab world. A single prospect loomed before it--total subordination to Israel and the United States. In setting a trap for certain Arab countries, As-Sadat had fallen into it himself. It is evidently now too late for him to retreat, and indeed he has nowhere to go. To retain its place among the Arab countries Cairo would have to break with the present capitulationist policy. Will As-Sadat make up his mind to do this? Hardly. After all, he realizes that this would entail sanctions from both Israel and the United States.

Under the conditions which are very difficult for him As-Sadat has resolved, albeit hastily, to "embellish" his separatist deal with Israel by acting verbally in the role of "fighter" for Pan-Arab interests, including the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. Egypt has even begun to flirt with the Palestinians. It is to precisely this end that it speaks of "linking" the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel with a timetable for introducing autonomy on Jordan's West Bank. This is exactly what he is saying, so will there be any change in the nature of the Bantustan-type autonomy which the Zionists are promising the population of the occupied Palestinian lands? Of course not. Egyptian Foreign Minister B. Ghali has announced that Egypt is trying to persuade the Palestinians to take part in the talks which would allegedly "thwart Tel Aviv's aspiration to prevent the establishment of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip."

Cairo would thus like to establish a phony autonomy for the Israeli-occupied lands via the hands...of the Palestinians themselves. Moreover, Ghali enticed these same Palestinians with the fact that the United States stands behind these proposals and that there is allegedly the possibility of creating a front consisting of the United States, Egypt, the Palestinians and Jordan against...Israel. And this is being said at a time when the U.S. leaders are stressing again and again that they believe it is their sacred duty to support Israel by every means. U.S. newspapers have even published a rumor to the effect that the United States is thinking of meeting with the Palestinians. The desire to break the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement in order to create a climate for pushing through the Camp David agreements can be seen behind all these fraudulent maneuvers.

In an effort to save Camp David, the U.S. ruling circles are not averse to using the events in Iran also. The threat which has developed there to the monarchist regime also alarms Arab reaction. U.S. propaganda is intimidating it with the "Iranian prospect" and is seeking to use the fear engendered by the events in Iran for its own selfish interests. Support the Camp David diplomacy, it says, and the U.S. ruling circles will include you in their favors. But with respect to the Palestinian resistance movement, a course has been set toward splitting the Arab unity which made itself felt substantially at the Arab countries' Baghdad summit conference.

We should not overlook the fact that the agreements concluded under U.S. auspices at Camp David play a large part for Washington not only in its foreign policy activity, but also directly affect its domestic policy. By way of preparing for the 1980 presidential elections, people there are seeking to create an atmosphere of international successes for the present administration. Camp David is obviously not working and time is passing. To suppress this failure, which is particularly painful after the unusually bravura propaganda of the Camp David agreements allegedly capable of establishing peace in the Near East, a new ballyhoo has been raised in the United States around the normalization of a U.S.-Chinese relations. This is depicted as a "historic act" capable of radically altering the international situation. The U.S. public's attention is being shifted from the Near East to Asia. But here too disillusionment may overtake the creators of the artificial "atmosphere of successes". It is not yet known who will use whom for their own ends under cover of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations.

Perhaps disillusionment in the Near East is forcing some people in the United States to hedge their bets on the China question too. At any rate, White House advisers are already whispering to the President ideas for a new "focus" of U.S. foreign policy. In their opinion, the crisis zone currently comprises the states bounded by the Indian Ocean--the so-called "arc of instability" running from Chittagong in Bangladesh through Islamabad (Pakistan) and on to Aden.

Why, in dealing with the Near East, have I touched on this seemingly non-Near Eastern issue? In U.S. policy everything is governed by linkage. In individual regions of the world this policy proceeds from the single aim formulated by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, in an interview with the New York TIMES magazine. "Today", he said, "national security in the ultimate sense of the world means active and positive U.S. participation in shaping the rapidly changing world so that it accords with our interests and, accordingly, with our values." To put it more simply, we are talking about U.S. hegemonism in light of which Washington's China policy aimed at using the kindred Chinese hegemonism in the interests of U.S. superhegemonism becomes clear. In posing the question in this way, linking policy in East and Southeast Asia with policy in the Near East, the U.S. ruling circles reason as follows: It will be easier to pull their diplomatic strings by compensating a failure in the Near East, for instance, by a success in East Asia and using the Indian Ocean for extensive maneuvers.

But let us return to the Near East, since everything which has been said about U.S. policy today and about its future manifestation should show how far U.S. Near Eastern diplomacy is subordinated to U.S. hegemonist aims in general. Those people in the Arab world who are hoping for a change in the U.S. position on the Palestinian problem and the U.S. alliance with Israel, and in general that Washington will seek a genuine peace in the Near East are cruelly mistaken. Against the background of U.S. global policy the rescuing of the Camp David deal is nothing but a maneuver dictated by circumstances whose aim is to deceive the Arabs and to split the Arab world. The disunited Arab countries could only end up in the position of Egypt, which has become an obedient pawn in the hands of the U.S.-Israeli alliance so that now all its attempts to depict itself as the "defender" of pan-Arab interests look most pitiful.

It is no accident that even among some Saudi Arabian circles, which realize that their country's break with the rest of the Arab world threatens it with political isolation, voices are being heard in favor of convening the Geneva conference on the Near East with the participation of the cochairman--the USSR and the United States--and all countries in confrontation with Israel, including the PLO. And the more actively the United States and Israel seek to implement the Camp David deal, the more strongly the Arab world will oppose it, since it realizes that, without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and without the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, as far as their right to create a sovereign state on Palestinian soil, a true Near East settlement is impossible.

NEW 'MARSHALL PLAN' FOR EGYPT, ISRAEL SCORED

LD100104Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Camp David collusionists have intensified their maneuvers aimed at undermining a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Israeli Prime Minister Begin declared in Tel Aviv that he hoped that the talks with Egypt would be resumed shortly and the separate peace treaty signed. In turn, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat said during a meeting with a group of U.S. congressmen that the disturbed situation in Iran calls, he claims, for speeding up the signing of the treaty with Israel. He said that he is ready to sign it now.

It appears that As-Sadat's affirmations to the U.S. congressmen are related to what is called the action project for developing bilateral Egyptian-Israeli cooperation. The U.S. Congress intends to debate this project, which was raised by a group of pro-Zionist congressmen after the Camp David meeting. The project became known as the new Marshall Plan.

Two different roles were allocated to Egypt and Israel in the new Marshall Plan. Israel, which is industrially advanced, was allocated the role of implementing new colonialist plans. As for Egypt, it was to be a source for raw materials and a cheap workforce. And it is not only Egypt. The Sinai oil, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are targets of new colonialist ambitions as well as other Arab states. The new colonialist mandate, according to the authors of the Marshall Plan should embrace all Middle Eastern countries that are prepared to conclude a separate peace with Israel.

Thus, the project is directed at insuring a greater dissarray in the Arab rank and at pushing the other Arab leaders onto the road of defeatism, which the Egyptian president is following. The imperialist plans seek to safeguard the interests of the United States and the West in the Middle East. It is known that Middle East oil supplies one third of U.S. oil needs; as for the EEC countries, their average import of Arab oil is 70 percent. The Arab East consumes quantities of EEC exports equivalent to the combined imports of [oil by the] United States and Japan.

U.S. President James Carter says that if the Arab countries imposed an oil embargo on the country, he would consider it to be a declaration of war, not militarily but economically and that he would immediately retaliate by stopping deliveries of not only food supplies but also arms, spare parts, modern oil rigs, pipes and everything to that Arab country imposing the embargo. The new Marshal Plan is called upon to insure the continuous use of an economic threat against Arab countries and to tie them more strongly to the capitalist economy.

CIA REPORTEDLY GUARANTEES AS-SADAT'S SAFETY

LD091908Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 9, TASS--According to the AL-HURRIYAH weekly, the USA has committed itself to act as a "guarantor" of security of the present Egyptian regime and As-Sadat personally in conformity with one of the secret articles of the Camp David accords.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been charged with this function, the weekly stresses. More than 20 CIA agents having experience of many years of struggle against national-liberation movement and suppression of popular discontent have arrived in Egypt recently.

The weekly adds that the team of CIA men, which arrived in Egypt, is not the only one in that country. American special services sent their agents to Cairo earlier with the consent of the authorities. They are engaged in the training of agents of the Egyptian secret service, and even established their own training camps with these aims.

INCREASED SUPPRESSION IN EGYPT REPORTED

LD092056Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 9, TASS--The JANA agency reports that in connection with the fact that discontent with the government's policy is mounting in Egypt, the As-Sadat regime is taking extraordinary measures to strengthen the apparatus of suppression.

Militarized units of suppression of protests of the people are being hastily formed in the framework of the National Democratic Party led by As-Sadat. Plainclothed policemen and agents of the security service patrol streets of Cairo and other Egyptian towns.

The JANA agency writes that by such measures As-Sadat tries to prevent new mass protests of the working people against the capitulatory policy of separate deals with Israel and the economic policy of "open doors" as a result of which the working people of Egypt is suffering from unprecedented poverty.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD092206Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 9, TASS--A mass meeting devoted to the 14th anniversary of the beginning of the intensive armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors by the Palestinian resistance movement was held today in the Palestinian camp Yarmuk near the Syrian capital. Speaking at the meeting, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party A. al-Ahmad emphasized the importance of the Palestinian revolution for the cause of Arabs and said that joint actions of Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement are an earnest of success in the struggle against the Israeli-Egyptian separate collusion backed by the United States. He said the Israeli-Egyptian talks will not lead to establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East since their participants ignore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

The need to oppose the imperialist Zionist plot in the Middle East was emphasized by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. Pointing to the danger of the consequences of the Camp David accords for the cause of Arabs, he said that the activity of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation is aimed at putting an end to the intrigues of the forces of reaction against Arab peoples.

ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE PRAISED AS GREAT LEADER

LD091245Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 2 5 Jan 79 p 15 LD

[Yu. Tyunkov article: "Loyal Son of the Algerian People"]

[Text] "All major events in the history of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are associated with the name of Houari Boumediene," Algeria's ASH-SHA'B wrote not long before the president's death, which followed on 27 December. The news of this loss has caused profound grief among Algeria's friends.

Hero of the Algerian people's liberation struggle and one of the organizers of the People's Revolutionary Army, he had been head of state since 1965 during a very complex time for the country. In this period profound socioeconomic transformations were carried out, national independence was consolidated and the path toward restructuring society on the basis of social justice was carved out. The adoption of such policy documents as the National Charter and Constitution of 1976 enshrined the socialist orientation of Algeria's development. As the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID noted, the implementation of agrarian reform, improving methods of managing enterprises, free medical services, the creation of democratic state institutions--all these measures indicate that the revolutionary process in Algeria has become irreversible.

President Boumediene's foreign policy activity is of great significance not only for Algeria but for all Third World countries. He was a dedicated and consistent fighter against imperialism and for the elimination of all forms of oppression and racism and firmly implemented a course of active Algerian participation in the progressive forces' struggle for the freedom and independence of the peoples, for peace and the relaxation of tension and against the intrigues of reaction and its allies. The contribution which Algeria, under Boumediene's leadership, made to the nonalined movement is well known.

Boumediene devoted great attention to strengthening the Arab countries' anti-imperialist unity and cohesion. An active member of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front created to rebuff the imperialist diktat in the Near East, Algeria also promoted the success of the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and government and the resolute condemnation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal at Camp David.

Boumediene believed that the development of friendly relations with the Soviet Union is of fundamental significance for Algeria and serves its people's interests and the building of a new life. He visited the USSR more than once, and his meetings with Soviet leaders helped to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our countries.

The message from L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to acting Algerian President Rabat Bitat says: "In these difficult days for the Algerian people, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government reassert the Soviet Union's unchanging course of developing fraternal friendship and cooperation with Algeria. The Algerian people can be confident that the Soviet Union will always be their reliable and true friend."

GENERAL ALTUNIN ATTENDS IRAQI EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD100955Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--I.H. Muhyi ad-Din, military, air and naval attache to the Iraqi Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception on 4 January to mark Iraqi armed forces day. The reception was attended by Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister, and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy. Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, Iraqi ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present.

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW

LD092012Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas left Moscow for home today at the end of his official visit to the Soviet Union. He was seen off at the airport by Marshal Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet defense minister; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and by others including Mr Jabr al-Kafri, Syria's ambassador to Moscow.

ALL-ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SECRETARIAT MEETS IN TRIPOLI

LD080734Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 7, TASS--The Permanent Secretariat of All-Arab People's Congress met for a session here.

The session is to sum up the results of the congress' work during the period after it was founded, draw up an action programme for the next year and discuss preparations for an international conference for solidarity with the Arab peoples, which is to be held in Rome in February.

The session is attended by representatives of political parties and public organizations of Libya, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Lebanon, the Palestine resistance movement and a number of other Arab countries.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA

LD062228Y Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 6, TASS--A delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the USSR-Libya Friendship Society, led by its vice-president, Minister of Construction and Motorroads of the Russian Federation A.A. Nikolayev, has arrived here at the invitation of the Libya-USSR Society.

The delegation is to hold talks on further cooperation between the societies, sign a cooperation program for 1979 and take part in events devoted to the Soviet Union.

DRAFT RHODESIAN CONSTITUTION 'TO LEGALIZE STATUS QUO'

LD092308Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Aleksandr Fedorov takes a look at the draft of Rhodesia's new constitution. This is what he writes:

Published at a time when people traditionally make and receive new year presents, the draft constitution--that present to the country from Ian Smith--inspired little optimism. The document rejects the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front which expressed the will of Rhodesia's black population. Parties in opposition to the ruling Rhodesian front have criticized it in strong terms and with good reason: Stripped of detail the draft constitution rests on principles that underlie the notorious agreement of last March concluded between Ian Smith and the black trio Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. Neither their declaration on cooperation nor the draft constitution give the answers to the key question: When will the unconditional transfer of power to the majority take place? They only speak of some phase by phase approach that would bring nearer the ultimate goal. But how many such phases have there already been after 3d March? There was the phase of Africanization of the administrative machinery with the appointment of shadow ministers from among the blacks. These ministers, however, were kept in the shadow to such an extent that their existence was soon forgotten.

Then there was the phase of abolishing petty apartheid when blacks were allowed to go to restaurants for the whites. But apartheid in all the other spheres of life where it still remains in force deprives blacks of the opportunity to earn money that could buy them food in these restaurants.

There was also the agrarian phase after 3d March when the blacks were allowed to buy land and settle in areas where the whites live. But to date only one of the 6 million Africans has been able to take advantage of that privilege.

If continued, the enumeration would only furnish fresh evidence that the power transfer procedure, as worked out by Smith and his African collaborators, delays a genuine settlement of the constitutional problem rather than speeds it up. By preparing the draft constitution the Cabinet has in fact attempted to legalize the status quo in Rhodesia. If Ian Smith really intends to build a society of racial justice, as he has claimed in numerous interviews, why can't he give the blacks the right to veto. If a future cabinet were just over 25 percent black no one would object to this numerical superiority of the whites; if the blacks had the right to veto a bill they did not agree with. But the draft constitution gives the right of veto to the whites. If things are really progressing towards the transfer of power to the majority, why can't the blacks be put in control of the armed forces, police, prisons and the system of public services? And finally if Ian Smith really wants a settlement, why can't he give up his last year's deal with Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau, who sit in the Cabinet representing no one but themselves?

All these questions will probably be asked by the white settlers who are to say yes or no to the draft constitution in a referendum on the 30th of this month. Not that the approval by a mere 5 percent of the population is going to make any difference, with the remaining 95 percent rejecting this travesty of a constitution already now. But as the opposition parties point out, it would be better if everybody on that day showed Ian Smith what they thought of his attempts to stay in power at the cost if disregarding the Rhodesian people's future. Any step in support of the schemes by the regime to perpetuate its domination can only aggravate the hostility between Rhodesia's white and blacks, the hostility that has kept accumulating over the past 13 years.

'Doomed to Failure'

LD050900Y Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 5, TASS--Only the people themselves who are waging a courageous struggle for their self-determination under the leadership of the Patriotic Front have the right to determine Zimbabwe's future, Yuriy Vladimirov writes in PRAVDA.

Commenting on the draft new "constitution" published in Salisbury, he points out that it envisages the formalization of the dominant position of the white minority. The "constitutional" action of the Ian Smith clique proceeds from the so-called plan for an "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian crisis. Rhodesia's Western patrons actively took hand in the elaboration of the plan. Thus attempts are being made to impose a neocolonialist regime on the people of Zimbabwe by means of demagogical promises and punitive operations, by declaring that old Rhodesia is gone. It is not for nothing that the Salisbury draft "constitution" presupposes to name the country henceforward "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia."

There is a certain design behind that. The word "Zimbabwe" put in the first place should create the semblance of a black-majority power, and the preservation of the name "Rhodesia" is designed to convince the white settlers of the immutability of the existing racist order.

There need be no doubt that these latest attempts to influence the indigenous population, to vent the steam from the boiler of popular wrath are doomed to failure. Nevertheless the "constitution" is being greatly counted upon. It is designed to give "respectability" to the racist regime and facilitate Western powers' diplomatic recognition of it. The USA and Britain, the commentator writes, have not yet abandoned attempts to save Smith in this or that way. Only this can explain their negotiations with him and the attempts at splitting the forces which wage the struggle for freedom. The support for Smith and involvement in his strategems only drag out the crisis and increase the number of victims, the sufferings and torments to which the people of Zimbabwe are being subjected.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--Moscow, January 9, TASS--Vladislav Zhukov has been appointed USSR ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sudan. V. Zhukov is 52 years old. In 1969-1977, he served as councillor of the USSR Embassy in Lebanon, adviser and head of sector of the Department of Middle East Countries of the USSR Foreign Ministry. In 1977-1978 he worked as USSR consul-general in Aleppo (Syria). [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD]

SPACE COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Cooperation in the field of space research between the USSR and Africa still belongs to the future, but the first step has already been taken. An agreement has been signed at Maputo between the USSR Academy of Sciences and Eduardo Mondlane University. It envisages joint scientific research and the training of Mozambique specialists. A joint Soviet-Mozambique tracking station will be set up within the framework of the international program to study the surface of the earth with the aid of artificial satellites. We are not yet used to seeing the words Mozambique and Cosmos or Africa and Cosmos together. But perhaps there will be centers for studying space there, too. Nothing in this is impossible, particularly in the framework of the international cooperation program [word indistince] Cosmos. [Excerpt] [Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD]

AGRARIAN MEASURES IN AFGHANISTAN HAVE PEASANT COOPERATION

LD080036Y Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

["Problems of the Afghan Countryside Solved"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 7, TASS--An active implementation of the decree on the distribution of land among the landless and land-hungry peasants has been started in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The whole package of measures for the distribution of land is carried out under the leadership of representatives of the government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The peasants making the bulk of the country's population enthusiastically welcome the measures of the people's government directed at restructuring the Afghan countryside. Decree No 6 deprived money-lenders and landowners of the opportunity to bring material pressure to bear on the peasants. Decree No 8, which proclaimed the right to free receipt by the peasants of land plots, has been a crushing blow to feudal relations in agriculture.

A characteristic feature of all the agrarian transformations in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is their trend towards increasing labour productivity and raising the level of agricultural production. The long-term social and economic and political measures of the government are accompanied with concrete steps for giving direct aid to the peasants in organizing agricultural production.

Meeting the wishes of the workers of the countryside, the state organizations have changed the practices of purchasing their products. Fixed purchase prices have been established. Effective measures are taken for putting an end to the activity of speculators in farm products. The supply of peasant households with chemical fertilizers and high-quality seeds is being widened. A new phenomenon in Afghanistan is the cooperation of the peasants. Reports about the establishment of cooperatives are pouring from various districts of the country. This will contribute in a large measure to resolving the problems of Afghanistan's countryside.

[Baku in Persian to the Near and Middle East at 1400 GMT on 9 January adds that "the long term economic and political measures of the government are coordinated with specialized programs to provide direct assistance to peasants and national agricultural production organizations. Government organizations intervene effectively to insure the (?interests) of the peasants. Regulations for production have been established and correct and firm prices have been established in order to prevent (?abuse) in the sale of agricultural (?products). Agricultural loans and [words indistinct] are increasing. Cooperative organizations for the villagers in Afghanistan have made notable (?progress) [words indistinct]. Rural cooperative organizations are visible in various areas of the country which will provide considerable assistance in solving the rural problems of Afghanistan".]

DYMSHITS, GEORGADZE, MALTSEV ATTEND NEPALESE RECEPTION

LD091215Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 December Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, Nepalese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark a national holiday.

The reception was attended by V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Gergadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

INDOCHINA

MOSCOW REPORTS RECOGNITION OF NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME

Recognition by Soviet Union

LD091732Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is the last minute news: The Soviet Union has recognized the new Cambodian Government, the People's Revolutionary Council, founded yesterday. Official recognition of the new government is contained in a telegram sent to the chairman of the council, Heng Samrin, by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, the Soviet premier.

Vietnam Recognizes New Regime

LD091305Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Jan, TASS--Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, SRV premier, have sent a telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, which says that the SRV Government has decided to recognize the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the people of Kampuchea.

The formation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council following the liberation of the capital, Phnom Penh, and Kampuchea from the cruel yoke of domination by the reactionary clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary the telegram stresses, was an important historical event in the political life of the Kampuchean people. It has opened up a new stage in the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam and also with the countries of Southeast Asia, and has made an active contribution to the cause of preserving peace and stability in that region.

The people of Vietnam and the SRV Government are happy at the great victory by the fraternal Kampuchean people and express their conviction that beneath the guiding banner of the People's Revolutionary Council and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the heroic Kampuchean people will undoubtedly achieve success in constructing a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea moving towards socialism.

The SRV Government, the telegram points out, expresses its readiness and desire to strengthen its all-round relations of friendship and cooperation with Kampuchea, and is firmly resolved to put every effort into strengthening the fraternal friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Afghanistan Recognition

LD091740Y Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 9, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recognized officially the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. This was announced today by the agency BAKHTAR.

Laos Recognizes Regime

LD092019Y Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, January 9, TASS--The KAOSAN PATHET LAO agency reports that the Government of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic officially recognized the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the lawful government of Kampuchea and the only representative of the Kampuchean people.

USSR MARKS 34th ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S ARMY

Kurkotkin Attends Reception

LD080917Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "At the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"]

[Text] On 22 December Col Do The Nhan, military, naval and air attache at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Embassy in the Soviet Union, hosted a movie and a reception to mark the 34th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

Present at the movie and reception were Army General S. K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Also present was Ta Huu Canh, Socialist Republic of Vietnam charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

Among the guests were military, naval and air attaches at foreign embassies in Moscow.

Leontyev Article on Jubilee

LD051623Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "The Revolution's Shield"]

[Text] The August 1945 revolution in Vietnam, which ended French colonial rule and Japanese occupation, was the result of a long and selfless struggle. The formation of the first subunit of armed patriots on 22 December 1944 was a great and important event. This was the embryo of a regular army--the strike force of the risen people.

Backed by the army and utilizing the favorable conditions created by the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the Vietnamese people secured freedom and independence. And they were immediately faced with another, no less important task--that of defending the revolutionary gains. For more than three decades the Vietnamese People's Army has been honorably fulfilling this task and serving as the mighty shield of the victorious revolution.

The blood of its heroes inscribed glorious pages in the history of mankind's liberation struggle. For it was precisely in Vietnam that American imperialism's greatest military adventure was defeated. The aggressor was confident of success, having sent more than half a million of its soldiers and officers to Vietnam and having dropped 16 million tons of explosives on the country--the equivalent of 11 atom bombs of the "Hiroshima" type every month of the war. But, having lost 60,000 men killed and more than 300,000 wounded, approximately 9,000 aircraft and much other war material, the interventionists were forced to leave Vietnam.

Vietnam held out and overcame its enemies because its people were fighting for a righteous cause and their struggle was headed by the Communist Party. Vietnam triumphed because it had the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on its side.

The people and soldiers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] are marking the 34th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army in a complex situation. The PRC's Maoist leadership regards unified, independent Vietnam as a serious obstacle in the way of establishing its hegemony in Southeast Asia and has been long trying to make the SRV abandon its independent policy and become subordinate to Peking. [paragraph continues]

China has seized the Paracel Islands, prompted its henchmen in Kampuchea to unleash a border war against the SRV, stopped aid to Vietnam and created a tense situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Peking hegemonists are counting on intimidating Vietnam. But the Vietnamese people, as shown by the 30-year liberation war, are not easily frightened. Recent events confirm this. Soldiers of the Vietnamese People's Army are worthily repulsing the Chinese provocateurs and their Kampuchean mercenaries and courageously defending the country's sovereignty and territorial inviolability.

The motherland highly values the soldiers' services. SRV President Ton Duc Thang recently signed a decree conferring the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces on a large group of military subunits, as well as on 261 cadre servicemen, political workers, fighters of the people's militia and state security organ workers who accomplished feats during the last war and are now standing guard over the republic. In particular, the title of hero was posthumously awarded to Sgt (Le Din Tin) who fell during provocations by Chinese raiders in the border region of the northern Cao Lang Province on 25 Aug 1978.

The Vietnamese People's Army has been tempered and strengthened over years full of severe trials. It is an experienced, well-trained army equipped with modern weapons and war material. Actively participating in socialist competition, soldiers and officers indefatigably improve their combat skill. In political training much attention is devoted to fostering in soldiers qualities such as love of the motherland, selfless devotion to the socialist cause, proletarian internationalism, hatred of imperialism and reaction and high revolutionary vigilance.

Friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are strengthening yearly. "The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are expanding and strengthening comprehensive cooperation with the SRV, wholeheartedly helping us to build socialism and defend the motherland," the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN points out.

The recently validated Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is called upon to play an important role in further strengthening fraternal friendship and combat solidarity between the USSR and the SRV, in strengthening security in Asia and in insuring favorable conditions for our peoples' peaceful creative labor.

On the day of the 34th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army Soviet soldiers congratulate their Vietnamese friends on the festival and wish them new successes in building and defending a unified, Socialist Vietnam.

SOVIETS AID SRV IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW091357Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1200 GMT 8 Jan 79 OW

[Text] The USSR will help the SRV develop its cotton cultivation. This year Vietnam will receive the first batch of machines for planting, fertilizing and picking cotton. The USSR helps Vietnam in all aspects of agricultural development. Soviet experts have helped develop and expand more than 80 agricultural projects.

The Soviet Union provides Vietnam with machinery, spare parts, fertilizers and other goods for 37 state farms and big-sized excavators and bulldozers for building water conservancy projects. It also helps build in the SRV five stations for irrigating and draining fields and more than 50 workshops for repairing tractors and other agricultural machines, and helps organize a few flower planting experimental stations.

The training of agricultural cadres is a major aspect of the cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union helped build the agricultural and forestry colleges in Hanoi and a technical school for training tractor and bulldozer drivers. Hundreds of Vietnamese youths have graduated from agricultural colleges and middle schools in the USSR.

MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTS ON KRIANGSAK'S VISIT TO LAOS

BK060355Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 4 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Dear listeners: Today Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan began an official visit to the LPDR. Our observer offers the following comments:

It was once stated in a press conference in Vientiane that the promotion of fine relations between Laos and Thailand corresponds to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the cause of defending peace and security in Southeast Asia and that such relations could come about after wars ended and the sources of war in the Indochinese region were eliminated. The people in this area have now overcome the mutual distrust caused by foreigners and have succeeded in establishing mutual cooperation in neighborliness and mutual interest.

Cooperation between Laos and Thailand began with the signing of a joint communique between the two countries--both of which realized the importance of the need to take the initiative in making the Mekong River a river of peace and friendship--and after the two sides had agreed to establish fine relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states having different social systems.

Even though [word indistinct] forces are attempting to obstruct and sabotage Lao-Thai relations, cooperation between the countries has constantly developed in new spheres. Laos and Thailand are working together in the Mekong River Committee to exploit this river.

In December last year, a delegation of the Thai Communications Ministry paid a visit to Laos. During the visit the two sides signed an agreement on transportation charges. The two sides also discussed other issues, particularly goods transit. Thailand recently handed over a quantity of salt to the LPDR Government. The delivery ceremony was organized in Champassak Province. In May, Bangkok-Vientiane-Hanoi air flights started serving the people.

This official visit to Laos by the Thai prime minister serves to further develop economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. The creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding and the improvement of bilateral relations will surely have favorable repercussions on the political situation in the region. Lao-Thai relations constitute an important factor in the improvement of the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia.

NOVOYE VREMYA NOTES CUBA'S ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE REVOLUTION

LD272224Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 27 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--The Cuban people will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their revolution in the firm belief that the future belongs to progress, freedom and justice, to brotherhood among the peoples, Oleg Darusenkov writes in the weekly NEW TIMES. This faith rests on the firm foundation of experience gained which testifies irrefutably to the growing might of the forces of socialism and peace. All attempts made by international reaction to strangle the Cuban revolution with the help of a blockade, provocations and intervention proved powerless before the revolutionary courage of the Cuban people and internationalist solidarity with Cuba. Not only did Cuba stand its ground but also showed an example of valiant defence of socialist gains.

Cuba's actions in the foreign policy field, the article says, enable it to exercise considerable influence on the formation of the moral and political climate in the world.

The peoples remember the internationalist assistance given by Cuba to Algeria in 1963 in repelling a foreign aggression, which began several months after the victorious conclusion of the struggle of the people of that country for independence. The Cuban soldiers-internationalists went in 1973 to Syria when Zionist aggressors launched war against it and the Syrian Government asked for help. No few Cubans gave their lives for the liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Angola from Portuguese colonial rule. Cuban volunteers came to the assistance of the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia which fell victim to aggression.

Cuba is giving all the economic and technical assistance it can to African countries, the article goes on. It cooperates with Angola in developing its national economy and in personnel training. Cubans are taking part in building homes and schools in Tanzania, are lending a helping hand at construction sites in Guinea and Ethiopia. Cuban doctors are employed in a number of African countries. Although these are small groups of technical specialists or medics, they carry the warmth of friendly sympathy with the affairs and concerns of the African peoples.

Cuba's anti-imperialist and truly internationalist policy is also displayed in its activity within the nonaligned movement. The republic is fighting for strengthening the anti-imperialist orientation of this movement and opposes attempts to impart a "neutralist" character to this movement. It persuades the nonaligned states that in the conditions of an irreversible global transition from capitalism to socialism the solution of major questions confronting the movement is impossible without unity with other forces waging anti-imperialist struggle above all the socialist states.

Relations between the USSR and Cuba, our parties and peoples, rest on complete trust and are developing on the basis defined by the Soviet-Cuban declaration which was signed in Havana on February 2, 1974 during Leonid Brezhnev's visit. There are growing ties between party and states bodies and public organizations and our economic cooperation is expanding. In 1978, Soviet-Cuban trade topped 4 billion roubles as compared with 3.4 billion [word indistinct] in the previous year. The Soviet Union accounts for a half of Cuba's foreign trade turnover while Cuban ranks sixth in the Soviet Union's foreign trade. 160 industrial and other projects were built or reconstructed in Cuba with Soviet technical assistance. The young socialist state feels confident thanks to close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD091419Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 5 January Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, who was in Cuba on an official visit at the invitation of Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, returned from Havana to Moscow.

At the airport Marshal S.L. Sokolov was met by Mar Avn A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister, and admirals, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Col J. Quevedo Perez, military, naval and air attache to the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, was also among the welcoming party.

TASS REPORTS ON PANAMA'S NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY DAY

LD100848Y Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, January 10, TASS--A public meeting was held here on Tuesday on the occasion of National Sovereignty Day. On this day the Panamanians pay tribute to the memory of the students who died 15 years ago when American troops opened fire on a peaceful demonstration.

We mark January the ninth in order to provide a fresh impetus to the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic struggle of our people, Mario Panter, general secretary of the Student Federation of Panama, said at the meeting.

U.S. imperialism, he stressed, is looking for ways to subjugate Panama to the interests of American monopolies. Therefore an anti-communist campaign is being conducted in the country and efforts made to destroy national unity.

Today, as never before, said Mario Panter, we should heighten vigilance in face of machinations by reaction. He pointed to the need for deepening social and economic reforms, liquidating exploitation and creating real national people's culture.

The main weapon of the Panamanian people in their struggle is their unity, political consciousness and organisation, Mario Panter said.

Speaking at the meeting Nicolas Gonzales Revilla, general secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, stressed the importance of the people's manifestations of January, 1964, for the further national liberation struggle in Panama.

Referring to the new Panamanian-U.S. agreements concerning the Panama Canal, Nicolas Gonzales Revilla said it is necessary to see to it that these agreements are carried out in the interests of the Panamanian people. He expressed confidence that the Panamanian people will find their own solution to the problems confronting the country. An important element of the social development of the people of Panama, he said, is the creation of such a political climate in which the opinion of the majority is taken into account.

Mass meetings and demonstrations in defence of Panama's national sovereignty were held in all Panamanian provinces.

RESOLUTION ON TIGHTER CONTROL OVER ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

LD091825Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On Additional Measures To Strengthen Nature Conservation and Improve the Use of Natural Resources"]

[Text] In December 1978 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Strengthen Nature Conservation and Improve the Use of Natural Resources."

Implementation of the party and government decisions adopted in recent years on these questions has made it possible to improve nature conservation and the use of natural resources. Under conditions of the rapid development of industry, transport and agriculture and the exploitation of an ever-increasing quantity of natural resources, nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources are among the most important economic and social tasks of the Soviet state.

With a view to resolving most fully the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the USSR Constitution, it is necessary to further formulate and implement measures to safeguard the natural environment and make rational use of its riches.

The resolution points out that the Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers of certain union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and local party and soviet organs have still not everywhere insured the implementation of effective measures to safeguard land, protect water and the atmosphere from pollution, make rational use of natural resources, and reproduce them.

Individual USSR ministries and departments do not devote proper attention to developing and introducing low-waste manufacturing processes, as well as effluent-free water-utilization systems. A number of enterprises are not equipped with gas-and water-purification installations or appropriate monitoring instruments.

Certain ministries and departments fail to take the necessary measures to recultivate land. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic Councils of Ministers fail to exercise proper control over the timely performance of these tasks. Soil erosion does considerable harm to the national economy. Shortcomings exist in the organization of reservation work and of the protection of the animal and plant kingdoms.

The USSR Academy of Sciences and union republic academies of sciences have not fully insured the organization of fundamental research into a number of problematical questions of nature conservation.

The resolution envisages steps to strengthen state control over the implementation of measures to protect nature and to eliminate as quickly as possible the existing shortcomings in the rational use of natural resources and in improving the condition of the environment. It points out that USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, associations, enterprises, establishments and organizations bear full responsibility for nature conservation, the rational use and reproduction of natural resources, and the timely fulfillment of appropriate nature conservation measures. Special attention is paid here to the creation of manufacturing processes and equipment which cut down industrial and other harmful discharges into the environment.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are obligated to increase control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions and USSR laws on questions of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources by economic organs, enterprises, establishments and organizations.

With a view to further improving the state system of supervising and monitoring the condition of the environment and the level and sources of pollution, the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control is entrusted with:

Responsibility for the organization and operation of the state system of supervising and monitoring the condition of the environment; for regulating the use of the air above cities and industrial centers; and for exercising state control over sources of air pollution and over the formulation and observance of norms for maximum discharges of pollutants into the atmosphere; and

Examining schemes submitted for approval by ministries and departments for the siting of production and other projects, and plans for the construction and modernization of such projects, in the context of observing requirements to prevent atmospheric pollution.

The USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and its local organs are granted the right to verify observance of norms and regulations governing protection of the atmosphere by enterprises, establishments, organizations, construction sites and other projects regardless of their departmental subordination, as well as the right to submit proposals on suspending--until the necessary measures are taken--the operation of existing production projects which violate the established norms.

The USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision are charged with exercising control over the fulfillment by associations, enterprises, establishments and organizations of the relevant nature-conservation targets set by the state plans of the USSR's economic and social development.

To determine comprehensive nature-conservation measures, to prevent pollution and degradation of the environment and to insure the most efficient use of natural resources in the national economy, it is considered necessary to elaborate comprehensive territorial nature-conservation schemes. The USSR Gosstroy is entrusted with making changes to the existing normative documents for the planning and construction of various projects in the sphere of nature-conservation measures.

The resolution provides for the elaboration and implementation of a set of measures to introduce low-waste manufacturing process, and of a system for neutralizing, reprocessing and purifying gaseous, liquid and solid industrial and municipal-domestic waste. The USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers are assigned the task of insuring the development and startup of the series production of equipment and pipeline fittings for water-supply systems and purification installations; the production of instruments and automation facilities to monitor the pollution of the environment; the construction and commissioning of plants to manufacture gas-purification and dust-collection equipment as well as apparatus and spare parts for it.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, together with the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry, must develop and manufacture models of highly efficient fish-protection devices for water-intake installations.

Considering the limited nature of peat resources, and water-regulating role of peat bogs, and the need to preserve peat resources for the requirements of agriculture, the union republic Councils of Ministers have been assigned the task--with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Geology--of taking steps to improve the utilization of peat deposits and to switch the peat-fueled thermal power stations situated in the European part of the USSR to other types of fuel.

To prevent the adverse effect of geological prospecting and survey work and of industrial construction and transport on the environment of the tundra zone and the Baykal-Amur Railroad construction zone, it is planned to implement a set of nature-conservation measures for these zones.

The USSR ministries and departments which extract and process minerals must take steps to prevent the harmful influence of dumps of overburden and surrounding rock on the environment. They must elaborate and implement measures to improve and recultivate old rock dumps.

The union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Gosstroy, USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, and the USSR ministries and departments have been assigned the task of stepping up control over the planning and construction of new enterprises and installations and the modernization of existing ones with respect to observance of the rules governing protection of the environment against pollution from harmful waste products. They must also insure, in the plans for the construction and modernization of enterprises and installations, the extensive use of low-waste manufacturing processes, recycled water supplies, effluent-free water-supply and sewage systems, and other progressive methods of protecting the environment against pollution.

The USSR Gosstroy and USSR State Committee for Science and Technology must expand scientific research and experimental design work on protecting residential regions of cities and other population points against noise from industry and transport.

The resolution provides both the regulation of the network of scientific research organizations engaged in nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources and in problems of the biosphere and of low-waste technology, and for expansion of technical and economic research into these problems. It has been deemed necessary to compile draft standard provisions on state reservations and nature monuments, botanical gardens, zoological and dendrological parks, game reserves and nature (national) parks.

The union republic Councils of Ministers have been assigned the task of aiding republic nature-conservation societies in effecting public monitoring of the fulfillment of nature-conservation legislation, in propagating knowledge about nature conservation and the rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources, and in staffing these societies with qualified specialists and providing them with the necessary material and technical facilities.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it advisable to insure that, in summing up the results of socialist competition among enterprises and organizations, note is compulsorily taken of their fulfillment of nature-conservation plans and measures and their observance of the norms and rules governing the utilization of natural resources and the purification and reprocessing of industrial waste.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the All-Union Knowledge Society, and the republics nature-conservation societies have been assigned the task of insuring that work is stepped up on disseminating among the population knowledge of nature conservation and the rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources. It has been deemed expedient to publish a popular science journal, PRIRODA I CHELOVEK.

DUYSHEYEV ELECTED KIRGIZ SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM CHAIRMAN

ID101022Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation was held in Frunze today. A law on the Council of Ministers of the republic was passed at the session. Deputy Duysheyev, who hitherto held the post of first secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, has been elected chairman of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the work of the session was Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN OBLAST SOVIET SESSION--The eighth session of the Magadan Oblast Soviet today discussed the oblast's 1979 economic and social development plan and budget and preliminary results in fulfilling the 1978 plan. It was reported that the economic and social development plan and budget for 1978 will be fulfilled in all main indices. It was noted that certain enterprises were not fulfilling monthly plan tasks due to poor production discipline, including up to 20 percent of the oblast enterprises. Supervisors of local and food industries and heads of other branch administrations were severely criticized for this. The industrial output plan for 1979 envisages a 4 percent increase over 1978 while budget revenues will rise by 9.2 percent. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW]

PARTY-STATE RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPING SUBSIDIARY FARMS

LD091433Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[From TASS--attributed "Official Section": "On the Development of Subsidiary Farms"]

[Text] Attaching great importance to developing the subsidiary farms of industrial, transport and other enterprises, organizations and institutions and to increasing the production of agricultural output on them with a view to improving public catering for workers and employees, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutions."

The resolution adopted instructs union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and local party and soviet organs to examine the state of affairs on subsidiary farms and to take the necessary measures to further develop them.

Ministries and departments must create subsidiary farms under enterprises, organizations and institutions, particularly in remote places where it is difficult to deliver agricultural produce and also in newly opened-up areas where agriculture is insufficiently developed. Following the prescribed procedure, the farms must be granted parcels of land from the state land reserve and state forest stocks, unused agricultural land and the lands of industrial, transport and other nonagricultural enterprises and organizations.

Union republic Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR State Committee for Production and Technical Support for Agriculture must take steps to supply subsidiary farms' requirements for quality seeds, planting material and young pedigree livestock and also to improve their veterinary and other services connected with agricultural production. These farms will be supplied with agricultural machines, equipment and spare parts under the procedure laid down for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments and USSR Gosbank are authorized to grant credits for up to 6 years for expenditure on organizing and expanding subsidiary farms' material and technical base.

With a view to enhancing farms' profitability and increasing production of agricultural output on them, the resolution provides that the meat of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and other animals and birds as well as milk from the subsidiary farms of workers supply departments, worker supply administrations and farms directly subordinate to industrial and transport enterprises and construction and installation organizations will be sold for public catering in enterprise and organization canteens at the existing purchase prices; the terms of sale of potatoes and vegetables for this purpose have also been established.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers drew the attention of enterprise, organization and institution party and trade union organizations to the need to strengthen organizational work and to utilize every available resource in order to increase production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other produce on subsidiary farms with a view to improving foodstuff supplies for workers and employees.